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Coach Athlete

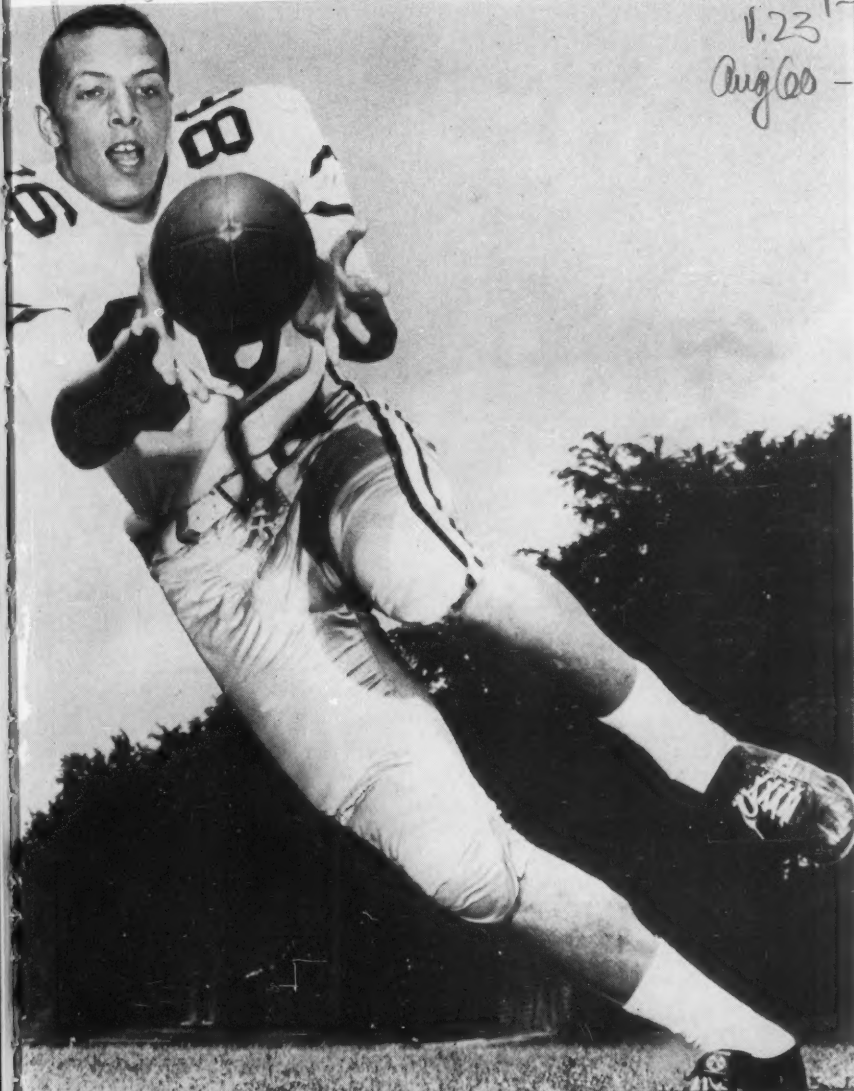
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THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, TRAINERS, OFFICIALS AND FANS

9606 VOLUME XXIII

AUGUST, 1960

NUMBER 1



V.23
Aug 60 - June 61



COACH BOBBY DODD AND GERALD BURCH
GEORGIA TECH

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP:
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

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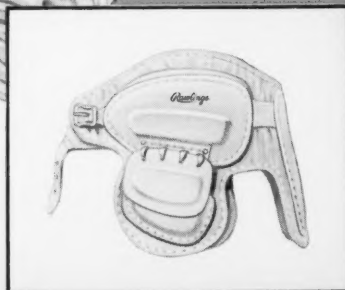
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AUGUST / 1960

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In the next issue ...

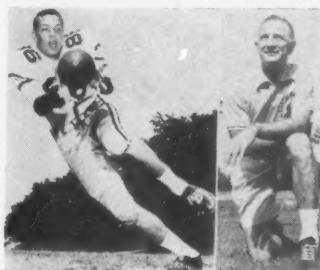
Campus Close-Up

U. S. Naval
Academy

Technical Articles

Features

FRONT COVER



Coach Bobby Dodd
and Gerald Burch
Ga. Tech.

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The seal is a torch and book entitled MA LAMA LAMA (the light of knowledge) in a circle of the Pacific, with the motto of Hawaii, UA MAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO (The Life of the Land is Preserved in Righteousness).



The inscription "Above All Nations Is Humanity" on Founders' Gate symbolizes the Aloha State and its only state university. Here, students from many ethnic backgrounds study and work together in an intellectual climate marked with mutual human understanding.



"Above All Nations is Humanity" reads the Hawaiian inscription on Founders' Gate.

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

UNIVERSITY

HONOLULU, HAWAII

An interesting close-up of a great university of our New Sister State. Welcome, Hawaii, into the Academic and Athletic Brotherhood of America!

THAT INFAMOUS Sunday morning of December 7, 1941, the forces of aggression dropped its bombs on Pearl Harbor and brought the eyes of the world to focus on Hawaii as the strategically major bastion of the free world in the Pacific. Well did the people of Hawaii assume this monumental military task. What's more, throughout those difficult war and postwar years, Hawaii has matured to the status of becoming the 50th state in the union of the United States of America. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his talks to the Parliament of India in New Delhi in December, 1959 hailed the multiracial state of Hawaii as an example of neighborly friendliness and mutual trust and offered as proof to the world the fact that people of different races, nationalities, and mixed ancestral backgrounds can live in peace. "Hawaii," he said, is "peopled by all races of the earth. Men and women of that new state have their ancestral homes in Asia and Africa and Europe, the two Americas and the islands of the earth. These people of every creed and color, live together in neighborly friendliness and mutual trust and each can achieve his own good by helping achieve the good of all." Thus, Hawaii assumes a new dimension in its place in the affairs of the world. One that is far broader than military bastion; one that is far more complex than 50th state; one that is truly the world's center of East-West cultural exchange and integration.

No small part in this great acceleration from just being "the loveliest chain of islands anchored in any ocean," as Mark Twain saw fit to describe the Hawaiian Islands, to the "Aloha State" and East-West center of the world has been the role of the University of Hawaii. Located in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, its main campus is just three miles from the business center and two miles from the world famous Waikiki Beach. The main campus and ten other tracts on the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii bring the landholdings to 710 acres.

Within the short span of a half a century, the University

OF HAWAII

By **EDWARD F. CHUI**



Dr. Laurence H. Snyder, world famous geneticist, President.

has developed from a small agricultural college to its present rising status of leadership in educational and cultural affairs of the entire Pacific. Some people find it appropriate to label Hawaii as the "Athens of the Pacific." Founded in 1907 as a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, it began with 12 faculty members and 5 students. Enrollment in 1959 totaled over 8,800. A faculty of over 500 is supplemented by more than 100 research assistants. The University includes seven colleges: Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, General Studies, Nursing, and Tropical Agriculture; a Graduate School and a School of Social Work. Bachelor's degrees are offered in 52 fields of study. The Graduate School offers master's degrees in 33 fields and doctorates in Botany, Chemistry, Entomology, Genetics, Marine Biology, Psychology, Soil Science, and Zoology. Accredited by the Western College Association, the University offers credits that are transferable to other institutions according to regular practices.

Hawaii possesses many unique features inherent in its oceanic location lying midway between the American continents and Asia. Among these are peculiar physical features such as active and observable volcanoes, tropical weather conditions which occasionally include tidal waves, and extreme variations in soil conditions. The University thus assumes a prominent role in the fields of marine biology, volcanology, geophysics, and tropical agriculture. Research facilities in these areas include the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, Hawaii Marine Laboratory with branches at Coconut Island, Waikiki Aquarium, and Eniwetok, Solar Observatory at Makapuu, and the Volcano Research Laboratory operated jointly with the U.S. Geophysical Survey at Kilauea. Research is conducted at the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and in cooperation with the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station, the Pineapple Research Institute, the Fruit Fly Laboratory, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of equal importance in Hawaii's list of assets is her multiracial culture which provides a living laboratory for sociologists, and leadership and inspiration for better relationships among peoples. Research in the areas of sociology and economics include these: Economic Research Center, Industrial Relations Center, Romanzo Adams Social Science Laboratory, Social Science Research Institute, Land Study Bureau, and Psychology Re-

(Continued on Page 6)



The Sinclair Library with well-lighted reading rooms, conveniently located adjacent to open stacks, contains over 290,000 bound volumes and 750,000 unbound parts.



Recently completed Keller Hall features latest laboratory equipment available to engineering and mathematics students. Window louvers along the south exposure of the classrooms are regulated by a solar cell.



Queen Ruth Takenaka and her court reigned over Homecoming festivities which included a football game between Hawaii and Utah State College. Hawaii is noted for its beautiful girls.



Field goal by Frank DeLauro, scrappy UH guard who scored 320 points mostly from jump shots such as this. He was season's high-scorer with a total of 432 points.

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from Page 5)

search Center; all operated by University faculty and staff members.

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union address on January 5, 1956 stated: "In the Hawaiian Islands, East meets West. To the islands, Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory of human brotherhood." The University has long been aware of this and has developed strong programs of Asian studies. Accepting with great seriousness the responsibilities inherent in its position between East and West, it has sponsored a series of noteworthy international conferences. Among these are a Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective held in 1954, and three decennial East-West Philosophers' Conferences held in 1939, 1949, and 1959. A fourth is scheduled for 1964. For three successive years the University conducted summer school in Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Members of the faculty and staff are repeatedly called upon to act as technical consultants in Asian countries. At the present time a team of ten is setting up technical and vocational training schools in Thailand under a \$2,000,000 contract with the State Department. Also on behalf of the State Department the University has conducted for the past six years an Orientation Center for Asian scholars bound for graduate study at mainland schools. In addition, an undergraduate Asian Studies Program and an Overseas Operations Program for postgraduate students were initiated just a year ago. The Hawaii legislature has appropriated more than half a million dollars to construct the first unit of a building to house students from foreign lands. Already more than 250 foreign students attend the University under visas, most of them from Asian countries. Without exception, every foreign student who has studied in Hawaii has found that in the Aloha state no one is a foreigner.

The most outstanding event in this whole field of East-West relations is the impending reality of an "International" center now officially supported by the U.S. Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act. This center is known as the East-West Cultural and Technical Center. The organization and program of the EWC will include two principle units comprising of an International College and an International Training Facility. The International College will provide an opportunity

for students from abroad as well as from the U.S. to study and consider together the great and influential ideas of history and the pressing international issues and problems facing today's world. The International Facility will utilize government and private educational, technical, cultural, and social agencies in the state to train students in technical skills in agriculture, community services, education, health, industry, public administration, public safety, and social welfare.

Athletics

Not unlike any other typically American University, the athletic program shares an important place in the life of the University. The program is administered by a Board of Athletic Control composed of five faculty members, two alumni, two students with the Director of Athletics and the University Comptroller as ex-officio members without vote. The members of the BAC are appointed by the regents of the University on nomination by the president of the University. The BAC forms policies for intercollegiate athletics, drafts budgets, and makes contracts and other arrangements for contests between the University and other colleges and athletic groups. The program at the present includes football, basketball, baseball, track, swimming, golf, and volleyball. Fred P. Haehlen is the newly appointed Director of Athletics.

Although Hawaii's football goes back many years engaging other collegiate powers such as California, Washington, College of the Pacific, and many others, all this has been done on a single, game-by-game arrangements. Because of Hawaii's insular geography and the fact that the nearest college is some 2,000 ocean miles away, it has been somewhat of a problem to organize the University's athletic program on a completely intercollegiate basis. However, the 1959 football season marked the first fully intercollegiate schedule for the Hawaii Roaring Rainbows. Incidentally, the nickname "Roaring Rainbows!" stems from a tradition which maintains that whenever the rainbow appears over the valley, Hawaii will emerge victorious. Head Coach Henry Vasconcellos and his veteran staff are in their 9th season as directors of Hawaii's football forces. Vasconcellos has also served as Director of Athletics for the past eight years. Assistant coaches are: James Asato, backfield; Kayo Chung, line; and Dick Uyeoka, end. Hawaii has played some of the nation's outstanding football elevens such as Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan State, Nebraska, and in 1964 Oklahoma has negotiated a contract with Hawaii. The members



Mr. Frederick P. Haehlen, Jr. is the newly appointed acting Athletic Director for the coming year.

of the Hawaii football team do not exactly reflect the natural colors of the rainbow spectrum but they do represent the multiracial stock which goes to make up the population of the Aloha state. Team members include the following racial extractions: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Caucasian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, Samoan, German, Mexican, English, Spanish, Hawaiian, and many who are mixed combinations of the nationality ancestries indicated. This is also true of all of Hawaii's athletic teams.

BASKETBALL is under the able direction of head coach Dr. Alvin Saake, who also serves as Chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education. Assistant coach is Fred Furukawa, who also is Supervisor of the men's intramural program. Hawaii's basketball season includes a fairly long and tough trip in December on the mainland which takes in teams such as Oregon State, Seattle University, Santa Clara, U.S.C., Washington, Lewis and Clark, U.C. at Santa Barbara, and others. Many of these teams engage a return appearance with the Rainbows in their new half-million dollar gym in Honolulu. Two years ago, Hawaii won the California Winter Classic Tournament. Both in football and basketball, Hawaii's teams have been ambassadors of the "Aloha" spirit wherever they have traveled, and they have traveled the mainland extensively.

BASEBALL coach Henry Tominaga, in his first season as head coach, finds the baseball season a rather lengthy one as Hawaii is a member of the Hawaii Major Baseball League which runs from April through August with 46 games on Hawaii's schedule. This league is the foremost baseball organization in the 50th state and includes 5 "civilian" teams and 5 serv-



Mr. Henry B. Vasconcellos, Head Football Coach.

ice (military) teams. Assistant coach is Jyun Hirota, former Tokyo Giant pro. Occasionally, the University plays other collegiate teams who are brought out here by the military or other organizations for exhibition games and as this is written, Hawaii and Fresno State met for one game with Hawaii winning by 4-1. Also, the Meiji University baseball team of Japan is currently in Hawaii for a series of games and will include the University of Hawaii in the series. Hawaii is hopeful that in the near future, its baseball teams will participate in the District 8, NCAA play-offs as Hawaii is a member of this District which includes California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

TRACK, with coach Moses Ome is picking up steam as the new \$50,000 track layout was completed in time for this season's activities. The University sponsors the annual Rainbow Relays which brings together the outstanding amateur track and field athletes in the state. This year's Relays marked the 34th annual event. Hawaii also participates in the state A.A.U. meets and numerous dual meets with track squads under military colors. Women's track is also on the upswing in the 50th state and coach Ome has his eyes set on the Olympic tryouts for a handful of his female charges.

SWIMMING, under coach Soichi Sakamoto, is a natural for a University completely surrounded by the ocean. Coach Sakamoto is famous as a producer of many champions who have gone on to other colleges and also the olympics. Because of limited pool facilities, Hawaii has been somewhat hampered in its efforts to field strong teams in this sport. Plans are underway for a new 50-meter pool as a step in the direction to bolster this sport.

(Continued on Page 9)



THE HUDDLE

By DWIGHT KEITH



The 1960 Kick-Off

WITH this issue, COACH & ATHLETE inaugurates its 23rd year of service to the high schools and colleges of the nation. We preface this volume with a renewal of our pledge to serve the highest and best interest of amateur sports. We acknowledge with gratiturd the help we have received along the 22-year trail. A dream meant to be shared, to be realized and we are thankful that our dream was shared by many others, without whose help we could not have our monthly "Huddle" of coaches, players, officials and fans.

This is not a commercial, but a few words from a grateful heart—remember our advertisers when buying your equipment and supplies. They make our monthly get-together possible.

On Field and Campus

Comes fall—and over 20,000 high schools and hundreds of colleges will open their doors to the largest enrollment in the nation's history. It is an exciting never-to-be-forgotten

experience to greet old and new schoolmates. Thousands of these students will check out a uniform for fall practice.

That is a great day in a boy's life. It's his answer to the challenge of competition and of courage. It's also a great thing for the nation that so large a segment of our youth are on the field of competition where they are receiving the best training for the responsibilities in peace or war, which await in the years ahead.

Tramp Athlete Has Vanished

We are pleased that the "tramp" athlete has practically vanished from the college campus. It is not unusual for the varsity athletic squad to maintain a higher scholastic standing than that of the non-athletes. Much credit for this must go to the coaches who are interested in the over-all welfare of the boys. This is true in both high school and college and the nation owes a debt of gratitude to a most underpaid and and highly dedicated group of people—the athletic coaches.

COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

REGULAR MONTHLY FEATURES:

- (1) **Technical Articles**—A professional aid to coaches, officials and trainers.
- (2) **Feature Stories on High Schools and Colleges**—Of great interest to administrators, alumni and friends of the school.
- (3) **Regional Coverage**—Monthly reports by outstanding correspondents from eight geographical regions of the nation.
- (4) **Miscellaneous Feature Material**—Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

COACH & ATHLETE Advocates:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Fair play | (5) Christian principles |
| (2) Clean speech | (6) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans. |
| (3) Sound scholarship | |
| (4) Well-rounded athletic programs | |

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from Page 7)

VOLLEYBALL went into its second year with coach Jerry Bruhn. Already notable results are evident as two of Hawaii's boys made the state team which went to the recent national tournament in Dallas, Texas. Assuredly, coach Bruhn hopes to have a nationally ranked team for 1961.

GOLF, like volleyball, is in its second year under coach Edward Chui and is building up to where the Hawaii golfers look forward to participation in the national collegiate tournaments. Golf is a year-round activity in Hawaii (there are 13 golf courses within the immediate vicinity of Honolulu) with most of the state open tournaments supplying top notch competitive experience for the University golfers.

Thus, with high hopes for more active participation in intercollegiate athletics, the University of Hawaii's athletic teams will continue to symbolize the true Aloha spirit of Hawaii's people wherever it is their pleasure to go and to play . . . a spirit which sings with harmony in neighborly friendliness and mutual trust.

FRONT COVER PHOTO

Coach Bobby Dodd and Gerald Burch Georgia Tech

Coach Bobby Dodd is beginning his 16th season as head coach at Georgia Tech where he has won 116 games, lost 41 and tied 6. His teams have played in 9 bowl games, winning 8.

Gerald Burch, a senior end from Mobile, Alabama, is captain of the 1960 team. He is 6'1", 191 pounds. He does everything well an end should do, offensively and defensively and his great punting adds another big gun to the Tech arsenal.



This pure white marble marking cannot burn

Lime burns can be tragic injuries. That's why—wherever line markings are laid—+5 White Line Marking is safety first. Rub it in your skin if you will—it will never hurt you. But more than that, +5 has other advantages. It is

- absolutely harmless to uniforms—will not damage fabrics as lime or similar materials will.
- lasting—+5 makes a gleaming white line that stays, saving money and marking time.
- easy to apply, wet or dry, with any applicator. +5 has excellent flowing qualities, never cakes or clogs.
- good for the field. +5 sweetens the soils and promotes the growth of grass.
- economical. Costs no more than ordinary materials, stores from season to season, too.

That's why so many play safe with +5. Will you?

+5[®]ATHLETIC FIELD WHITE LINE MARKING

Used by college and professional teams, all major bowls, and on playgrounds, playing fields and Little League ball parks all across America.

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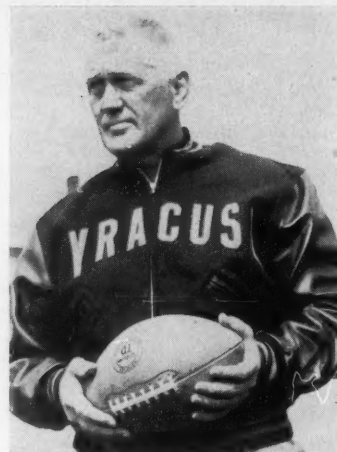
CALCIUM PRODUCTS DIVISION

The Georgia Marble Company ■ Tate, Georgia

LINEBACKER DRILL

by BEN SCHWARTZWALDER

Head Football Coach, Syracuse University



Floyd B. (Ben) Schwartzwalder is the most successful football coach in Syracuse's 71 year grid history. To date, in 11 years, his teams have won 66, lost 34 and tied 2. He has coached four SU bowl entrants, Orange Bowl in '53, Cotton Bowl in '57, Orange Bowl in '59 and the '60 Cotton Bowl.

A native of Huntington, W. Va., Ben is a 1932 graduate of West Virginia University. Later, he earned a master's degree at WVU.

At 152 pounds, Schwartzwalder was a standout collegiate center under Greasy Neales, and also a fine wrestler. He coached at Sisterville, Weston and Parkersburg high schools in his home state for seven years following his graduation, before moving to Canton (O.) McKinley High. After an illustrious record as a paratrooper in World War II, Ben took over as head coach at Muhlenberg (Pa.) College. In three years, his teams had a 25-5 record that included a 26-25 win over St. Bonaventure in the Tobacco Bowl. Schwartzwalder came to Syracuse in April, 1949. His 14-year college coaching record of 91 wins, 39 losses and 2 ties ranks with the nation's best.

Schwartzwalder's 1959 team won just about every honor possible. The squad posted a 10-0 record for Syracuse University's first undefeated campaign in history. Then, Syracuse defeated Texas 23-14 in the Cotton Bowl for its first bowl triumph in four tries. The team was named National Champion by AP, UPI, the National Football Foundation and by the Football Writers Association of America. Schwartzwalder was named Coach-of-the-Year by both the Football Writers and the Football Coaches.

THE LONGER we coach the more we recognize the value of defense to the success of a season. As we analyze defense it becomes obvious that the real heart of any defense is good linebacking.

We will try to pick our most aggressive mobile football players for this important assignment. In order to get the maximum value from these men we must give them daily basic drills as the practice season progresses.

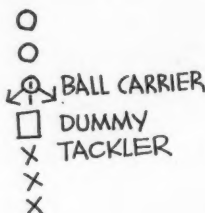
As we analyze the requirements of a linebacker we recognize the fact we must drill them in tackling, shedding blockers and defending properly against pass plays. We must teach them to diagnose plays quickly and surely and to react immediately to the ball. Most of us will further expect the linebackers to control defensive strategy. They must know the various duties of the linemen in each defense and stunt used. If the linemen have trouble adjusting to special splits and surprise formations it is up to the linebackers to help them in their alignment and compensate for any improper adjustment. A good linebacker considers it his responsibility to be in on every tackle.

At Syracuse we normally use 6 basic defenses so a good share of our defensive practice time is spent in team defensive drills because of the learning involved.

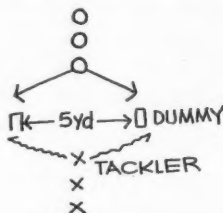
We have found from experience, however, that it is desirable to have linebacker drills as a part of our daily menu in our preliminary practice period. The linebackers support the line on running plays and the deep secondary on pass plays. Because of their dual responsibility we work them with the deep secondary on skeleton pass drills and with the line in our group running play drills. We also stress special linebacker drills:

Coaching Points: 1. Tackling Drill (Form)

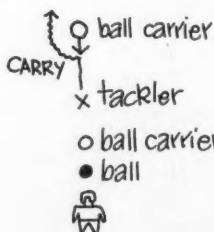
Stress head behind — squared off body plane. Look ball carrier into pocket formed by base of neck and inner shoulder. Swing and lock arms. Use leg lift so as to get maximum power into tackle. Keep head up. Hit ball carrier in bread basket.



Drill 1A (Form) Inside Play



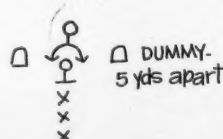
Drill 1B (Form) Outside Play



Drill 2 (tackle and lift ball carrier)

(A) This is another form drill in which the tackler picks up the ball carrier on his shoulder and digs him back 5 yards before setting him down. This develops leg lift and arm lift as well as over-all strength and coordination.

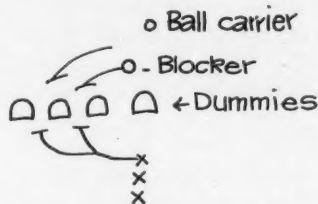
(B) Variation: Place tackler on back — head toward ball carrier. Have ball carrier pick up ball — both go on command.



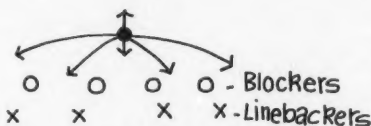
Drill 3A (Continued on Page 11)

Drill 3A Shed blocker and tackle (inside play)

This drill can be for form to $\frac{3}{4}$ to all-out. Place standup dummies 5 yards apart. Have tackler line up between dummies. Tackler is 1 to 2 yards from blocker. Ball carrier is 3 yards from blocker. This teaches the linebacker to shed blocker and react to ball carrier quickly.

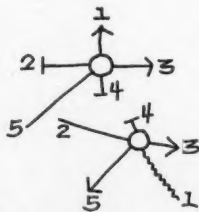


Drill 3B Shed blocker and tackle (outside play)



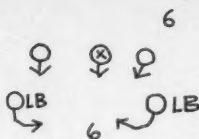
Drill 4 Shed blocker drill (reaction)

Keep linebackers 1 yard from blockers and on outside shoulder. Let ball carrier run in any direction or set for pass. Have linebackers strike a blow on blockers and react to ball carrier. Ball carrier can start with ball on command or coach can use center and quarterback snap and a pitch or hand-off to ball carrier. Linebackers must assume good football position-crouched with hands in front of body. They must move with movement. We stress stepping the inside foot and hitting with an inside forearm lift. The opposite hand is used for control and added power. Linebackers must not run around blockers. They must control blocker and go to ball carrier quickly.



Drill 5 — Reaction Cue Drill (Dummy)

1. If guard drops back — linebacker must go to hook spot for pass. Note: as he backs out he looks for draw play.
2. In our 6 man line, the most vulnerable spot is between the defensive guards. The linebacker must be pre-



Drill 6 — Bull in the Ring

Form a circle 5 yards in diameter — place a linebacker in the center of 6

(Continued on Page 13)

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PASS RECEIVING

Fundamental Mechanics of Pass Receiving

By WALLACE BUTTS



Coach Butts is beginning his 22nd year as head football coach at the University of Georgia. His teams are known for their offensive striking power and he usually has a potent passing game. His players and teams hold more Southeastern Conference offensive records than any other SEC school. His 1959 team won the conference championship and defeated Missouri in the Orange Bowl. Butts was named coach of the year in the Southeastern Conference.

BEFORE actually dwelling into the principles that are involved in pass receiving techniques, I would like to point out the importance of proper running form in relationship to good pass receiving. We start off by instructing each boy in what we consider the correct way a pass receiver should run. We point out to each boy the faults in his running form and we try to keep each one conscious of these faults so that they will work hard to correct their weakness. As far as running is concerned, we feel that there are four things that are vitally important. These are: the stride, body lean, carriage of the arms and hands, and the position of the head and neck. We know that over striding, improper body lean, and miscarriage of the hands, arms, neck and head are deadly enemies to good pass receiving and until a boy has made the proper adjustments to correct the faults of his running form, it will almost be impossible for him to develop into a sure, polished pass receiver.

The receiver should be able to run at maximum speed, yet be relaxed and have his body under control. We insist that our pass receivers run with a loose, free, easy rhythmical stride. The arms should be carried with the elbows bent and in fairly close to the body. The hands should be fairly well closed and in a relaxed position and held approximately chest high. He should not be tied up in the hips and shoulders and should only look over his shoulder by turning his head and neck toward the passer. We emphasize that the stride should be even and smooth and that his steps be normal so that he will be on balance and the plane of running will not be too low.

We ask the receiver to assume the same stance as he would on any running play. We do not want to telegraph the pass by a change in stance. His stance must always be the same, regardless of the type of play that is being run.

The receiver must always assume that the defensive man is going to try to delay him on the line of scrimmage, so he must be ready to use the release

techniques that are necessary in freeing himself immediately from the defender who is attempting to hold him up. We feel that this is one of the most important things in running pass routes for we know that if any pass pattern is to be successful, the receivers must get down field at a maximum rate of speed in order to spread the defense so that the pattern can properly develop. "I did not get out" is not excusable. We impress on the receivers that you must get out before we can have an adequate passing attack.

When the receiver frees the line of scrimmage, we want him running with his body under control so that he can properly execute any maneuver that the pattern might call on him to do. He must learn to judge his speed so that he can execute the various types of maneuvers that he will be called upon to do in our passing attack.

We try to sell each receiver on the importance of running each route as if you were the intended receiver. To think one is a decoy is a fatal mistake. There are no decoys; everyone is an intended receiver and must act accordingly.

We feel that the most important factor in pass receiving is to concentrate on the ball from the time it is thrown until it is tucked away. We emphasize that the ball should be caught with the fingers; the fingers are flexible and can give and cushion the ball whereas, the heel and palm of the hand are solid and will not give. The ball should, if possible, always be caught with hands and arms out away from the body so that the elbows can give when the ball is caught. You should never let the ball get in too close to the body. We want the receiver to keep his hands and arms in a normal running position until the last possible instant before the ball reaches him, then we want him to reach up and pluck the ball out of the air with both hands. We feel that you can't catch a football with one hand, and if you reach too soon, it causes you to break stride, lose your balance and to take your eye off the ball. Immediately, after catching the

ball, it should be tucked away under the arm in a proper ball carrying position. On any pass receiving drill this should be emphasized: Catch, tuck away, and sprint 15 yards toward the goal. While sprinting with the ball, we ask them to practice such evasive methods as sidesteps, stiff arms, spinoffs, fade aways, etc.

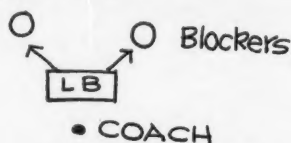
We feel that the position of a receiver's hands are very important on different types of pass routes. When the receiver is facing the passer, high balls should be taken with the thumbs turned in, and low balls with the thumbs out, when the ball is chest high we allow the receiver to trap the ball against his body. When the receiver is running parallel to the passer, low balls should be caught with thumbs out and high balls with thumbs in. On deep passes, the ball should be caught with thumbs out. On balls that are thrown behind the receiver, we want him to make a back pivot which enables him to keep his head and eyes in front of the ball at all times. We tell the receiver that he must judge as to whether the ball is short, wide, long, etc., so that he can adjust his speed and route to the path of the ball. We demand that the receiver make every possible effort to catch the ball by diving, jumping, reaching and fighting for the ball. There is no substitute for second effort. When the receiver is going after the ball we want him to be

(Continued on Page 34)

LINE BACKING

(Continued from Page 11)

equally spaced blockers. Have the linebacker assume the "ready" position with feet pumping. The coach can call numbers for the blocker to attack the linebacker or they can do it on their own. If they do and attack the linebacker from the rear have them call to him and not hit the linebacker until he has turned and is in position to defend. The linebacker sheds the blocker and prepares to take on the next blocker. We make this strictly a reaction drill and do not let the blockers completely unload on the linebacker.



Drill 7 — Triangle Drill

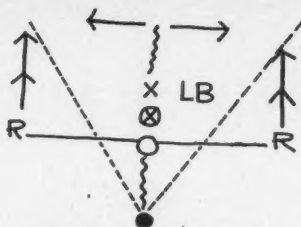
Place linebacker between 2 offensive linemen a yard away. Coach signals lineman to attack linebacker. Linebacker steps with near foot and forearm to shed blocker, keeping squared off. Have both linemen attack linebacker who now must get low and split blockers with shoulder and forearms.



Drill 8 — Position drill

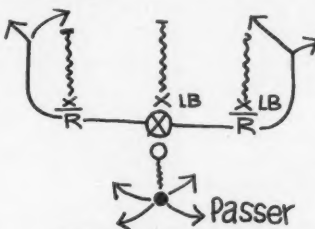
Have passer throw ball between linebackers who fight for ball. This teaches body position as well as quickness and timing. Passer may fake to one group and throw to the other.

Have receivers 8 yards apart with linebacker 2 yards deep. As ball is snapped have linebacker retreat keep-



Drill 9 — Pass reaction drill

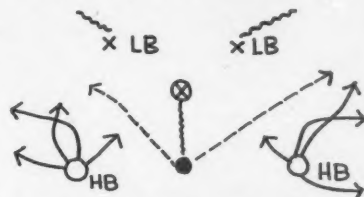
ing even with receivers. Look at quarterback's eyes and as he starts to throw react laterally to ball. This teaches reaction and the value of watching the quarterback's eyes. The linebacker learns to go flat for the ball rather than diagonally for ball. Quarterback can fake ball and run occasionally to keep linebacker more alert.



Drill 10 — Depth drill

Have a linebacker in front of each

end 2 yards removed and a middle linebacker in front of center. As ball is snapped linebacker on ends can "chug" ends to prevent their getting down field. They then retreat to 10 yards and play the ball. They watch quarterback's eyes and adjust to position of receivers. Middle guard drops straight back looking for receiver crossing in his area to chug before ball is thrown. Quarterback may run ball. He must throw ball before receivers get beyond 15 yards in depth.



Drill 11 — Position Pass Drill

Have passer throw to halfbacks coming out of backfield at different angles. This teaches correct position for each course of release. Stress reaction quickly to receiver in flat watching quarterback's eyes and positioning receiver with split vision. Chug receiver if he comes straight ahead and then react to ball.



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PASS DEFENSE

By "Babe" CACCIA

Head Football Coach, Idaho State College



I. Philosophy

Our pass defense thinking fits into our over-all defensive philosophy. We believe you cannot be sound defensively without a sound pass defense. We believe that defense is the most important aspect of football because if they can't score we can't lose, and that our pass defense is the most important phase of our defense because there are so many cheap touchdowns given to the opponents by mistakes on pass defense.

A. OUR DEFENSIVE OBJECTIVES

1. Preventing the Opponent From Scoring

Because the offense has the advantage, well-executed plays will make yards against any defense. We admit that unless we have superior personnel, the offense will move the ball. It is how far the ball moves that is important to us; the defense must hold every gain to a minimum, and to prevent the long pass or long run for the easy touchdown. We are not expected to stop every play behind the line of scrimmage or to intercept every pass thrown, but we are required to make everything happen in front of us.

By keeping the pressure on the offense, a drive necessitating twelve perfect plays consummating 40 yards will probably result in errors, such as fumbles, interceptions, penalties, poorly called plays, and missed blocking assignments.

2. Gaining possession of the Football

We believe by keeping the pressure on the offense we can force them to give us the ball. There are four ways that you can gain possession of the football besides winning the toss before the game begins and receiving a kick-off after your opponents score.

B. FOUR WAYS TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE FOOTBALL.

1. Stopping Opponents from Making a First Down

We believe that this is difficult to do in mid-field, but we want the opponents to take three downs to make the first down in mid-field. By forcing

them to do this there is less chance of them making first downs in scoring territory, and gives them more chances to make mistakes.

2. Fumbles (mainly forcing the fumble)

A hard-hitting defense will force the opponents to fumble, and nothing hurts an offense more than fumbles.

3. Pass Interceptions

Sound fundamentals on defense will cause interceptions. The whole team should be pass interception conscious, and everybody should be ready to form as blockers for the person who intercepted the pass. We believe the value of a pass interception is worth six first downs on offense.

4. Blocked Kick (Punts and Field Goal Attempts)

We always have two defenses when the opponents line up in punt formation; one is to rush the kicker, and attempt to block the kick and the other is to set up the punt return. There are certain conditions that rule which of these defenses you should use. Some of these conditions are:

1. Position on the field
2. Ability of the kicker
3. Weather
4. Time
5. Score
6. Opponents Punt Protection

These same conditions rule as far as the field goal is concerned. We always like our defense to be alert for a pass or screen pass or some trick play which might develop off a field goal formation.

"Babe" Caccia has been Head Football Coach at Idaho State College since 1952. His Bengals have won 51 games and lost 17 and has annexed the Conference Championship five out of eight years. His 1952 and 1957 squads were undefeated.

C. SCORING WHILE ON DEFENSE

We always stress to our team that there are more ways to score on defense than there are on offense.

There are four main ways to score on defense.

1. Pass interceptions.
2. Return a kick
3. Block a kick
4. Force a fumble.

There are other ways to score which come either directly or indirectly off the four main ways and by being alert anyone of the eleven players can score while on defense; while on offense it is mainly the backfield men and ends who have the chance to score. Some of these other ways are:

1. Tackling a ball carrier in the opponent's own end zone
2. Intercepting a lateral
3. Intercepting a fumble in the air
4. Recovering a kick-off in the opponent's own end zone.

D. BASIC FACTORS OF DEFENSIVE FOOTBALL

1. Depth—stopping the long run and long pass. "Bend but don't break."
2. Containment — keeping the ball inside and in front of our defense at all times.



LEFT FLAT	LEFT HOOK	RIGHT HOOK	RIGHT FLAT
DEEP OUTSIDE	DEEP MIDDLE	DEEP OUTSIDE	

3. Mobility — lateral movement and proper pursuit gives us gang tackling. "Our players can be blocked, but they can never stay blocked."

E. WAYS OF STOPPING A PASSING ATTACK

There are three ways to stop a passing attack. You have to do one or the other on a particular play, because it is impossible to do all three to the fullest extent.

The three ways of stopping a passing attack are:

1. Jamming the Receivers

Reasons for jamming the ends are:

- a. Slow down and antagonize a great receiver
- b. Uncoordinate the opponent's pass patterns
- c. Stop the jump-pass
- d. Protect for the screen pass
- e. The jamming end can shiver the opponents end and take an initial key from the opponents movement which will enable him to take proper pursuit patterns.
- f. Prevents opponents end from blocking downfield if run develops.
- g. Makes defense tough against off-tackle plays.

2. Rush the Passer

We call the action a rush, when we have six, seven, or eight men rushing the passer. We always have three or four men putting pressure on the passer when a pass develops, but we do not designate this a rush action since the passer should have ample time to get the ball off with only a few men rushing. We know that when we have seven or eight men rushing we will have some zones that will be open, so it is imperative that the passer is unable to throw deep or has time to pick receivers.

Reasons for rushing the passer:

- a. We believe you have to rush a great passer because if you give him much time he will complete the pass.
- b. You have to rush every once in a while as a change of pace.
- c. Prevent opponents from throwing deep.
- d. You should rush or shoot gaps when the opponent invites you with wide splits. (We always designate responsibility for the screen pass).

3. Covering the Receivers

When we try to cover, we attempt to have seven or eight men dropping back

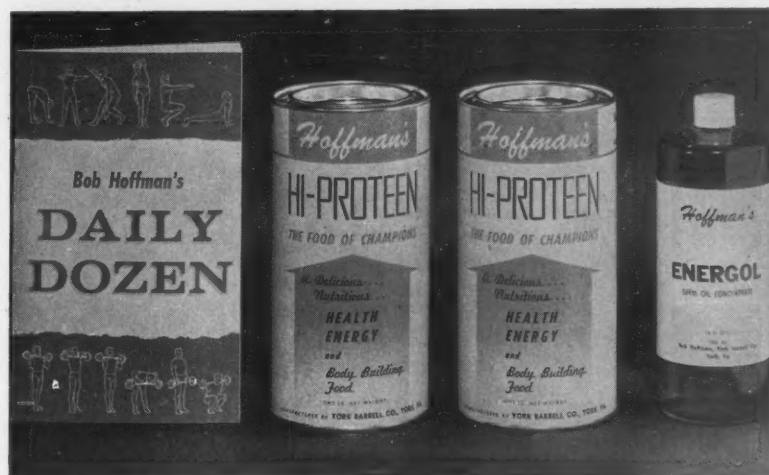
(Continued on Page 34)

IF YOU ARE A SUPERMAN

If you are a superman naturally, you can practice your sport and perhaps become a champion. But if you are just an ordinary man to begin, what do you do, just become an ordinary athlete? Or do you do like Olympic champions Bob Richards, Mal Whitfield, Parry O'Brien, Al Oerter or other great champions and record holders Bill Neider, Don Bragg, John Thomas, Billy Cannon, Jackie Jensen, Pete Dawkins, Bob Gutowski, Bob Backus, Frank Stranahan, Dick Cleveland and Al Wiggins, train with York Barbells, the Bob Hoffman way? 16 of the men who won Olympic championships at Melbourne, were Bob Hoffman's boys grown up, boys who started to read Strength & Health magazine and train with York Barbells, when they entered their teens. And almost without exception these men used Hoffman's Hi-Protein and Energol. The Olympic team, the Pan-American team, the teams which competed all over the world, were supplied with Hoffman nutritional products.

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THE FAST BREAK GAME

By JOEL EAVES

Basketball Coach Auburn University

Coach Evans is a graduate of Auburn where he was a three-sport star. He coached at Sewanee and at Atlanta Boys' High School before returning to his alma mater as end coach and head basketball coach. He has been turning out top-flight basketball teams at Auburn since 1949. Last season his team won the conference title, clinching it with a victory over Kentucky in the season's finale. His team set a new national record on shooting percentage.

Coach Evans is author of "Basketball's Shuffle Offense", a well-written book recommended for high school and college coaches.

WITH THE increased use of zone and pressure defenses, we feel that the fast break is even more valuable to the overall offensive plan. For many teams, the first effort to whip these defenses is to use the break and not permit the defense to get set. This initial thrust may not result in a score but at least the defense is under sudden attack and can not afford to relax and rest.

The following are considered to be the advantages of the fast break:

1. It gives the opportunity for the easy basket. To fight through a set defense everytime down the floor is a

very tough job and the fast break basket can have a demoralizing effect on a defense. While some may ridicule the style of play, the basket still counts the same two points and it only takes one to win a ball game.

2. A Team can get more shots. To score, you have to shoot the ball and, when the break is properly run, the resulting shot is usually the high percentage shot. On the nights the shooting percentage is down, you must rely on defense and getting more shots if you hope to win.

3. It keeps pressure on the defense. When a team must hurry to defense when it gives up the ball, eventually some players or more won't get there in time. Too, there is not time to rest — no breathing spell if the opponent is always bringing the ball at the defense. The slightest mistake can result in a basket and the pressure builds to great heights on the defense.

4. The fast break promotes aggressive play. Every player likes to shoot and score and the running game gives them that chance and gives it often. The battle is carried quickly to the defense and forced upon them whether they are ready or not. The fast break team attacks with all possible speed

and power and that is certainly aggressive basketball.

5. It offers a better chance to overcome a ball. If your team is behind, you need to shoot the ball and score to get back in the game. Often you cannot afford to use 30 seconds or more to get the shot. You cannot use the time necessary to work the ball around looking for the good shot when time is running out. The only hope is to score quick and get the ball back as soon as possible.

6. More interesting for players and spectators. I've never known a player who did not like to fast break and the spectators feel the same way — unless you boot the ball and fail to get a shot when you really need one. Athletes are trained to play and to compete and they like to do without consuming a lot of time.

It is not only proper but also wise to consider both sides of any issue. The fast break may cause some added floor mistakes but it is not a certainty that it will. It is admittedly more tiring demanding additional substitutions but players are supposed to be in top condition and to be able to play a long time with a minimum of rest. Teams may try to force the break when they

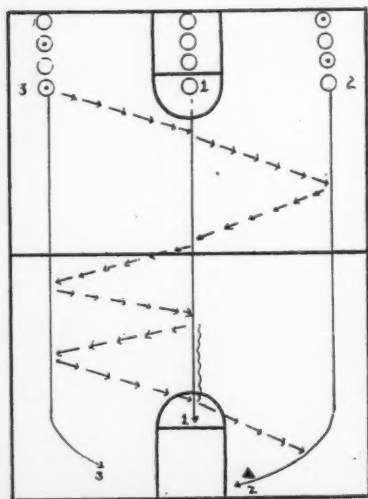


DIAGRAM #1

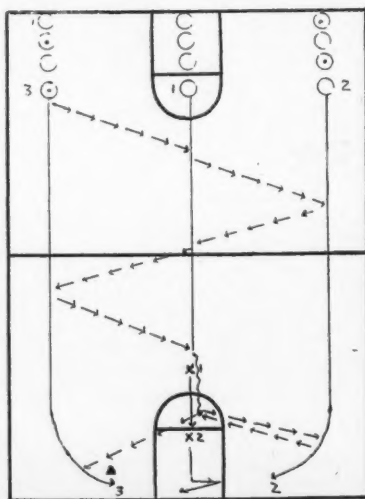


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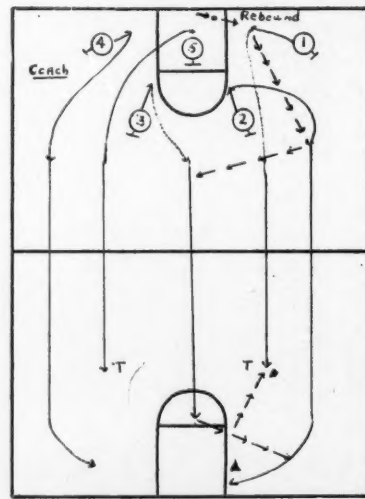


DIAGRAM #3

don't have it but this can be corrected by good coaching. So we definitely stand on the side of the fast break and recommend the most serious consideration of this part of the defense.

When do you have a true fast break? Only when the offense **out numbers the defense or can beat them to the basket** even with one man providing he has the ball. These two simple rules control the fast break and tell players when to go ahead on the break or when to slow up and run the set offense. Many teams will shoot when even with the defense — two on two or three on three. This is a sound theory when a good percentage shot is taken and the shooter is under control. After all, you may have to work hard against a set defense to get the same shot and you have as much rebound power at the board as the opposition.

How do you get a fast break? You get it initially by **anticipating the opportunity** or seeing that your team is going to get the ball and getting that one or two step jump. Next you have to **get the ball out** and then get **three men** in the front wave and in the three lanes. After that it is good ball handling combined with speed that delivers the fast break basket. Actually speed

Diagram #1 is a squad fast break drill that is useful to develop proper habits of fast break and is also good conditioning work. Diagram #2 is the same drill but has two defensive men to contest the break.

Diagram #3 shows one type of team fast break drill used from the defensive board. The coach is the shooter. It is best to have players change positions after each break so they can function from any spot. Diagram #4 shows the break from a loose ball — the coach merely passes to one of the players.

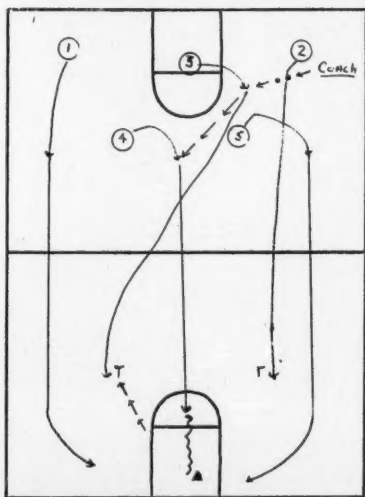


DIAGRAM #4

is not a dominant factor. Many teams can run but do not have outstanding speed. They simply get started in a hurry.

When do the fast break opportunities come? The best or most productive chance is **from the interception** — there is absolutely no planned defense for the break in this situation. The only hope is very quick reaction by the players that will offer some kind of defense. The **loose ball** is next in rank followed closely by the **long rebound**. We are very partial to the long rebound because more of these are available. Next the **short rebound** which is

not too productive against a well organized team but will hurt the team that is weak on defensive balance. The **free throw made or missed** is another chance and so is the **Jump ball**. In addition, you should always look for the opportunity when you get the ball **out of bounds**, in the back court. A long pass can give the easy basket if the defense is not alert.

At best the fast break is a fluid thing because any player may be in it and in any spot. The fast break drills, therefore, are used for mainly one reason — **develop the habit** of trying to

(Continued on Page 25)

Johnny On The Spot



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WING T BLOCKING

By PAUL DIETZEL

Head Football Coach, L.S.U.



THERE ARE probably as many different methods of blocking assignment in football as there are coaches and throughout the years, I guess we have used most of them. We have actually evolved a method that is a combination of several. It is very difficult to use an over-simplified method if you play against good competition. Your opponent generally is sitting up nights trying to figure out ways to break down your "rules".

We start off by using "count" blocking: This is used any time you are not involved in "principle". That is:



And the simple rules are:

- Onside E = #3
- Onside T = #2
- Onside G = #1
- C = O; check back
- Offside G = #1
- Offside T = #2
- Offside E = Crossfield

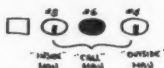
So that if you are not involved by principle, you block by rule; that is, "Onside G = #1".

In the principle blocking, we have five men who are involved in the principle. But we must have a starting point and that point occurs over the man whom we are calling the play. He is thusly designated "the call man." Our holes are numbered thusly:



If we call the hole over the right tackle, the play is over the "6 man" and he is the "call man".

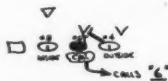
The man directly 'inside him' is designated the same — "the inside man" and, the man directly 'outside of him' is designated "the outside man." Therefore, the "call man" is flanked on either side by the "inside" and the "outside" man.



These are three of the five major components of the principle block. The other two men involved are:

The **Inside-out blocker** who is the man who blocks out at the hole; and the **Sealer** who is the man who goes through or crosses the hole to "seal" the hole.

After we have called a play in the "6 hole", the "6 man" is the "call man". As the call man lines up he checks to see if there is a man over him within 1 yard of the line of scrimmage. If there is such a man over him, the "6 man" shouts "6" (which is his own number). The outside man hears the call man repeat his own number so he then knows that the call man has a man who he considers over him and he will post that man, so he (the outside) man should drive.



If the call man has no one over him (within 1 yard of the line of scrimmage,) he then calls the number of the next man to his inside (in this case, the RG who is #8) and so designates that man as the post man, and the call man will drive down.

The **call man** either has a man over him or not — and he so designated by calling his own number if a man is

Coach Dietzel graduated from Miami (Ohio) University where he was a Little All-America center and a top student in the classroom. He was assistant coach at Army, University of Cincinnati and Kentucky before going to L.S.U. in 1955. His 1958 team finished Number One in the nation and defeated Clemson 7-0 in the Sugar Bowl.

He is author of "Wing T and the Chinese Bandits," highly recommended for high school and college coaches.

over or the next man's number to the inside if there is no one over him.

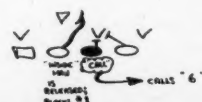
The **outside man** listens to the "call man's call"; if the call man (the 6 man) calls 6, the 6 man will post causing the outside man to drive down. If the call man says "8" (the number of the next man to his inside), the outside man would influence and block out, as shown above.

Meanwhile, the **inside man** also listens to the call man's call; if he calls the inside man's number,



the **inside man** is now the post designated by the "8" call.

If the call man has a man over him, he then calls his own number or "6" and the inside man is thereby released from the principle and he blocks by rule. His rule when not blocking by principle is #1.



(Continued on Page 34)

This month's featured



BILLY HILDEBRAND and NORMAN SNEAD

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

WHEN A RIVAL football coach button-holes a member of the Wake Forest staff and asks, "What's the secret of Wake Forest's double-barreled offense?" he usually gets a reply such as this:

"Don't tell anyone I told you, but all you need is a quarterback like Norman Snead."

Snead, a 6-4, 200-pounder from Warwick, Va., is the fellow who, in two years of varsity football for the Demon Deacons, has completed 149 passes out of 342 attempts for 2,454 yards and 17 touchdowns. He holds practically every school passing mark as well as several Atlantic Coast Conference standards. While his passing, percentage wise, is below the .500 mark his average of better than 16 yards per completion is not to be sneezed at.

A top contender for All-America honors this fall, Snead has been a standout passing quarterback since early in his high school career. He says it all began because as a kid he wanted to play whenever the big boys in the neighborhood got together for a football game.

"They would have killed me if I had tried to run with the ball," he says.

"I had to learn to throw the ball high enough to get it past them."

He played his first organized football in a recreation league with the 120-pounders. He still remembers his debut in high school football at Warwick High. "I went in as a halfback," he says. "I took a pitch-out and threw a pass. It went for a touchdown, but the play was called back and we were penalized for backfield in motion."

In his senior year at Warwick he threw 14 scoring passes and his favorite receiver was end Bobby Allen, who's also a standout performer at Wake Forest. In fact, Allen was the leading receiver in the ACC last season with 25 catches.

Snead passed for two touchdowns in the 1957 Virginia High School All-Star game, and was voted the most valuable player in the contest.

"I guess I'm the only most valuable player who didn't get his uniform soiled," Snead relates. "I threw six passes, completed four for 99 yards and two touchdowns. But I never ran the ball and never played defense so I never got knocked to the ground."

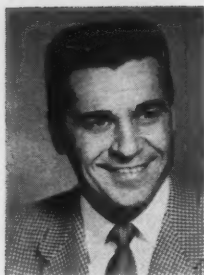
In his freshman season at Wake Forest, Snead gave notice of what was to come by throwing nine touchdown passes. In his first varsity game to lead

off the 1958 season he threw three scoring aeriels and engineered the Deacons to a 34-0 win over Maryland to break a 12-game losing streak. The three touchdown passes tied the ACC record.

BILLY HILDEBRAND, the new Wake Forest head coach, says, "This wide-open offense we use is really good for Snead. He has just what we need to make it click. It takes a quarterback with a real strong and accurate arm to throw to the ends when they are split so wide."

Hildebrand, a former All-SEC end at Mississippi State in the mid-40s who took over as head mentor last January when Paul Amen stepped down to enter private business, points out that the stories which usually follow an outstanding football player don't follow Snead.

"Snead's not a story-boy," says the new Deacon mentor. "He's a student of football. He's a craftsman who spends his time trying to make himself a better football player. He knows his own offense and he knows the strengths and weaknesses of his opponents as well. He's the boy we're counting on to carry us to an outstanding season."



ASLEEP ON DEFENSE

By PRESS MARAVICH

Basketball Coach, Clemson College

THE DEFENSE is constantly falling asleep as if in a hypnotic state . . . not in the sense they are taking a short nap or even a nice long sleep after the Rip Van Winkle fashion.

For the present, we must emphatically state that not all the defensive players are subjected to hypnotism by the offense.

This article is further presented in the light that true hypnosis as medically applied or its counterpart the therapeutic value is not meant to be expressed in that sense of the word.

Every player possesses certain characteristics from the standpoint of physical make up, and this difference must be particularly noted; because,

Press Maravich, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., enters his fifth year as coach of the Clemson (S.C.) College Tigers of the strong Atlantic Coast Conference this fall. Although he has failed to finish above the .500 mark in what he calls the toughest basketball conference in the country, Maravich has made a marked improvement in the brand of basketball played by the Tigers.

Prior to Maravich's entry into the Clemson picture the Tigers had won only one of 36 ACC games and the other clubs felt like sending a pick up team against the Tigers when they encountered the cellar dwellers.

But Maravich developed some sound principles, established definite rules the club would follow, and most of all, he demanded a hustling club, especially on defense. Here his efforts paid off.

Maravich had 10 years of coaching experience before coming to Clemson. Six of these were head coaching jobs at Davis-Elkins and West Virginia Wesleyan, plus two years as assistant at West Virginia. From 1952 through 1954 he was coach at Baldwin (Pa.) High School and was two years at Aliquippa before coming to Clemson.

Prior to entering the coaching profession the 42-year-old Maravich starred with the professional world champion Detroit Eagles, coached by Dutch Dehnert. He also saw service with the Youngstown Bears and the Pittsburgh Ironmen. He served as player-coach of several Naval air station teams while in service and saw combat duty as a Naval aviator in the Pacific area.

Maravich is co-author of "Basketball Scouting" published in 1950 and has written many basketball articles for National Publications.

such comparisons as height, speed, alertness, agility, quickness, reaction to stimuli (bodily movements and maneuvers by the offense) that leads to various and sundry fakes and feints necessary to hypnotize the defense to sleep. This entails the orthodox and unorthodox out of position places the players on the defense tends to commit. In basketball jargon it is simply defensive mistakes.

Today's basketball player engages in a lively game that is geared to the space and rocket age. Speed and quick action is the essence of the game.

Defense is, therefore, a weapon which must be used as a deterrent to stop the offensive missile from hitting the target area with amazing, pinpoint accuracy. It is my belief where the offense is so much more superior there is no contest. The interest and the excitement is conspicuously absent in a one-sided contest where the defense is weak.

It is often heard that defense is a lost art. Not so! A great deal of time is spent on the theoretical as well as the practical phase of the game. Then why is the defense lagging behind?

This is not evaluated in terms of criticism constructive or otherwise, but it is my belief that every coach concentrates a good portion of his practice time on the defense and its variables in his daily workout schedule. Defense is being adequately taught. Moreover, additional time and energy is spent devising, improving, inventing, teaching and exchanging new and varied ways to defense good offensive teams.

However, the offense has a potent weapon which is difficult to stop. It isn't entirely impossible, but it does take a special kind of defense to stop the great number of sharp, on-the-beam, jump-shooters that today's game produces, and I would venture a guess to say that future shooters, a few years hence, will be shooting in the neighborhood of 50-60% as a steady diet. Individual ability, defensively speaking, will be greatly needed, and a solid, daring team defense by necessity must have great ability or that phase of the game will be lopsided.

Despite our frantic efforts to equalize the offense by a good, sound defense it is still heads and shoulders over the defense and rightly so.

From the time a little boy recognizes a basketball he begins by learning how to shoot first. Passing and dribbling follows naturally and as he grows into the adolescent stage he continues the same learning pace, but never is exposed to the basic fundamentals of defensive play. The offense is highly projected due to this situation. Defense is ignored and years later when the same boy is old enough to compete in games he suddenly awakens to the defensive phase of the game. He is not aware that it takes an equal number of years to master that part of the game.

Hypnotism can be used successfully in many ways. We are all subjected to it one way or another . . . driving a car for example on a super highway, standing still in one place over any length of time tends to throw us off balance. There are other ways too numerous to mention and space doesn't permit it. Subjects under a hypnotic spell do strange acts. But you may ask what does hypnotism have to do with basketball and defense in particular? Why all this nonsense?

It is the writer's belief the same theory can be applied by the offense regarding defensive play and all the defense can do is listen to the commands communicated by them and they obey if only for less than one-hundred of a second. Concentration in the slightest means being captured and rendering oneself helpless for that period of time.

Ludicrous? Maybe so. Whoever heard of a hypnotized defensive player sleep in a game and listen to the commands given by the opponent having the ball? One is led to believe the defense is a robot and the opponent controlling the ball presses buttons instructing them to move out of the way.

Obviously it isn't that far-fetched, but the effects are the same.

Whenever, the defensive player doesn't make mistakes by being attracted to real or fancy fakes, feints

and movements in general, will that phase of basketball grow up and become a bulwark of strength adequate to stop the already explosive offense.

What makes the offensive players so effective, so far superior, so deadly a marksman that they seem always to be on target? My belief is that movements created by the players on offense enable them to zig and zag away from the defense because they are momentarily frozen by one little faking movement created in a moment of play. The defense can't do a thing until the offense starts to move or do something. Yes, they can do some things, but the disadvantage is too great right from the start. This is literally true and the same as being in a frozen state for much less than a second, and like the robot who reacts to buttons and switches being pressed and pulled and finally obeys the defense is pretty much like him.

What are some of these symptoms which are designed to lull the defense into a hypnotic state of mind while the game is being played?

1. Asleep watching the ball during a contest.
2. Asleep to screens and switches.
3. Asleep to dribbling.
4. Asleep to fakes and feints.
5. Asleep to drives.
6. Asleep to shots.
7. Asleep to passes.
8. Asleep to reaction time.
9. Asleep to cuts.

Asleep watching the ball during the contest.

The offense in general likes to tease the defense with the ball, especially a fast breaking club that wants the ball to score. Because of this motive the mind of the defensive player is absorbed on one thing . . . the ball. Since his thoughts are strongly concentrated on the ball he is for all practical purposes asleep. That moment, that split-second when the ball is faked either right or left, perhaps, just inches only causes the defense to sleep watching the ball or the fake with it. And basketball is a game of inches relative to fakes. The power of concentration is so strong on the ball that a snap, false fake frequently contains the defense and he reacts accordingly. The commands in this case is a fake with the ball caused the defense to error and the opponent exploded for an easy basket.

Asleep to screens and switches.

We yell and we shout, "Dog your man," "Stick him," "Check him," "Box him," "Press him," et al. Each coach has his own method of expression and some are jim-dandies. Actually, we are again relating the news to our defensive robot to gradually go to sleep.

This deep concentration on the opponent makes him vulnerable to the screens around him and again the offense clicks for that easy crisp shot. But it matters not whether there is a screen or a switch the results are the same . . . two points for the opponent.

Asleep to dribbling.

A magician entertains people with fancy tricks. People watching him perform magic are aghast at his nimble manipulations. He proves to the audience the hand is quicker than the eye. How true! Rabbits appear and disappear, pigeons come out of nowhere, a girl is cut in half and the audience gapes and applauds. So with the dribbler. He is a magician a la Cousy style . . . now you see it now you don't. Regardless of how clever a dribbler may be he is still a magician when he has control of the ball. Anytime the defense centers his thoughts heavily on the dribbler and feels confident enough to steal the ball finds he has already paid the price for thinking like that. The magic dribbler wants the defense to make with any crazy movement. Once he commits himself he has lulled himself helpless for one brief moment when the dribbler magician disappears the ball into the hoop for another two points. Like bidding in bridge the small bids continue to pile the points higher and higher.

Asleep to fakes and feints.

It is said that no man can concentrate on two objects at the same time. This is neither pro nor con. How about the defense? He must be pitied. Alas, he hasn't a ghost of a chance on defense. He must watch and observe his opponent faking and feinting throughout the game. What must he do? Again these movements puts the defense in a short spell completely unaware that his "thought powers" were too heavily focused on one particular fake . . . a change of direction, a cut off the screen, a roll, a reverse, a quick burst . . . permitting the villain to escape his adversary and dump in two more crucial points.

Asleep to drives.

Many players on offense are not considered accurate high percentage shooters from any distance outside the foul circle. Most of the defensive players are aware of it, too. During the early moments of a hotly contested game the defense is alert to this weakness, but not for long. Eventually the offense starts its faking manipulations which lead up to the point where it is necessary for their getaway, so to speak. The symptoms are catchy. Like a brush fire . . . once the fire starts it keeps blazing and with the help of a little wind it just has to burn itself

(Continued on Page 33)

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Co-Ed

OF THE MONTH

ALICE CHUMBLEY

Western Kentucky State College

Miss Alice Chumbley, a junior English major at Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky., has been named Miss Kentucky for 1960 and will represent the Commonwealth in the Miss America contest at Atlantic City in September.

The tall, willowy blond is noted for her brains as well as her beauty. She has maintained an average of better than B plus for her three years study as an undergraduate at Western Kentucky.

The charming Jamestown, Kentucky, beauty has been a popular figure on the campus since she arrived as a freshman in September, 1957. In her first year on the campus she was elected secretary of her class, an office she held as a sophomore and junior; Miss Freshman, a Campus Favorite and an attendant to the Homecoming Queen.

As a sophomore Alice was chosen one of Western Kentucky's six cheerleaders, Basketball Queen, the ROTC Battalion sponsor and again Campus Favorite. She was chosen to represent Western Kentucky at the Mountain Laurel Festival, a huge pageant held each year at Pineville, Kentucky.

Campus beauties from all Kentucky colleges vie for the Mountain Laurel Queen title. Alice was chosen to reign as the queen in 1959. She was also named Miss Southern Kentucky later in the summer of 1959.

(Continued on next page)



THE FAST BREAK —Continued

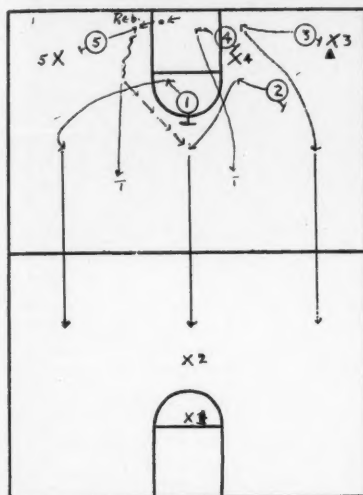


DIAGRAM #5

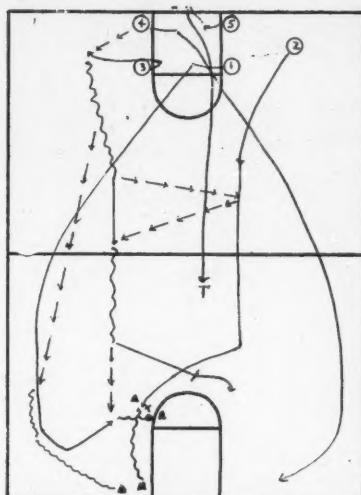


DIAGRAM #6

get the break. When this habit is formed, simple rules will be sufficient to govern the organization of the running game. Here is a set of such rules.

1. To get the ball out, look to pass first and next to dribble. (This dribble must be **up the floor — not to the side**).

2. Get a "middle" man and, if you do not see one, take the ball to the middle. When a player takes the middle, he calls it out to let others know.

3. "Flank" men stay wide until they reach the foul line. Then they head for the basket.

4. Use the "middle" man and especially from mid court to the basket. He can dribble in this area and force the defense to declare itself.

5. If the middle man is jammed, take the ball up the side. The "flankers" close in to create a two on one situation which is even better than three on two.

6. The middle man stops at the foul line **unless** he can take the ball to the basket for the shot.

7. The "flankers" do not arrive at the basket at the same time. One should be ahead of the other.

8. "Flankers" never cross under the basket.

9. Be very careful of passes between the "flankers". Use the middle man.

10. The front wave of three are the rebounders.

11. The last two players down the floor are "trailers". They furnish defensive balance and do not penetrate past the top of the circle. Use them for shots over the defense that bunches under the basket.

We consider Diagram #5 to be the best drill because there is competition for the rebound plus defense action at the end of the break.

The next Diagram #6, is actually a **four lane** fast break after the opponents score a free throw and illustrates a long, lead pass for a shot or a free lance pattern if the break does not get to the basket.

CO-ED

No stranger to honors, Alice was named the 1960 Homecoming Queen at Western Kentucky. She carried off top honors as the best actress of the year with the Western Players, dramatic organization on the campus of which she is also the secretary. She is the president of Alpha Psi Omega, honorary dramatics fraternity on the campus.

Alice enjoys swimming and water skiing. Her favorite spectator sport is watching Coach Ed Diddle's Hilltopper basketball teams.



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POP WARNER CONFERENCE



PHILLIPSBURG WINS WORLD TITLE

Francis R. Strawbridge, Jr., senior trustee of the National Pop Warner Conference, clearing house for 600,000 small fry gridders, announced Louis Dotsa's Phillipsburg (NJ) P.A.L. midget football team as the world champions of the 1959-60 Pop Warner school-year season in competition between boys' clubs all over the nation in both football and scholarship.

The program, known as "academic football," teaches youngsters to study as a team unit, as well as play football. Clubs with best football records

and top school report cards, earn championship recognition and awards. One of these is an opportunity for the top California and national teams to play one another in December in the annual National Pop Warner — Disneyland Bowl Festival in Anaheim, Cal. Teams engaged in this program are known to have improved their scholarship averages 30 percent in one year's time.

The P-burgers and Tommy Kaulukui's Kalihi (Hawaii) Falcons were neck to neck for first place honors in

Francis R. Strawbridge, Jr. is Vice-President of Strawbridge and Clothier Department Stores in Philadelphia, Pa., and a national trustee and chairman of the Little Scholars division of the Warner Conference. This is the amazingly successful new program whereby football teams are converted into study clubs and a resultant improvement in school grades — which averaged 30% higher grades in before-and-after tests made the past two years.



PHILLIPSBURG (N.J.) MIDGET FOOTBALL CHAMPS

First Row (left to right — Sam Fatta, James Gammino, Wally Smith, Richard Morris, LOUIS DOTA (Scholarship Coach), Michael Becci, Frank Simonetta, Stewart Wolf, Tom Fritts.

Second Row — Tom Marina, Robert Hopek, Robert Taylor, DANNY CHARLES (Coach of Citizenship), Carl Rader, Gene Lutzi, Kelly Gray.

Third Row — Timothy Walters, Walter Stana, William Moyle, RICHARD DALRYMPLE (Football Coach), Barry Hulsizer, John Gittens, Joseph Dudish.

Fourth Row — Steven Jerolaman, Frank McEnroe, Barry Harms, Frank Enea, William Dukett, Samuel Marelo.

Rear — SGT. JOHN KOPF, Manager. (National address: 3664 Richmond Street, Philadelphia 34, Pa.)

Letters held by boys indicate their average school grades. P.A.L., finished with a 90.1 scholarship, 98.1 citizenship and 98.7 football scores for a net 94.3 record. In football they won 11 straight 1959, no losses, no ties.

football. P.A.L. won all 11 games; Falcons, all 12 last fall. However, the world championship trophy was won by the New Jersey boys because their 90.1 scholastic average was superior to Kalihi's 87.0.

The key P.A.L. scholar-athletes who helped turn the title tide in their team's favor were all "A" report carders: Michael Becci, Sam Fatta, Tom Fritts, Kelly Gray, Robert Hopek, Gene Lutzi, Richard Morris, Carl Rader, Frank Simonetta, Wally Smith and Stewart Woolf.

Third place honors, and the Dixie championship, went to Harlan Strong's Erlanger (Ky.) Lions with an undefeated and untie grid season and an 88.0 school report card. The 4th slot nod went to Earl T. Grove's Gastonia (NC) Y.B.M.C. Midgets and with it the State of North Carolina diadem. Fifth position was tied between Bill Morgan's Levittown (Pa.) Amvets and Mike Senneca's Nazareth (Pa.) Holy Family Chieftans. With this went the co-championship of Pennsylvania.

Bill Brightman's Inwood Buccaneers of Long Island, N. Y., won 7th USA honors and with it the State of New York title. Jim Spencer's Newtown (NJ) "Lil" Braves were 8th nationally and thus declared champions of North New Jersey. Dick Lane's East Point (Ga.) Cowboys won the State of Georgia Pop Warner crown. Frank Gautier's Redlands Knights won the Cali-

fornia crown. Dave Deegan's Punta Gorda Tiny Tarpons gained the Florida championship while Ray Block's Mayfair A.C. were the Pop Warner best in Philadelphia.

The nation's top dozen "academic football" champions are:

Honorable Mention: Willow Grove

(Pa.) Boys' Club (88.8); King of Prussia (Pa.) Indians (88.0); Syracuse (NY) Keymen (87.5); Hoboken (NJ) P.A.L. (85.0).

No. 1. Citizenship (especially adult leadership, behavior, cooperation). No. 2. Scholarship. No. 3. Football Fundamentals. No. 4. Net Score.

Pos.	Team & City	Champions of	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
1.	PHILLIPSBURG (NJ) P.A.L.	The World	98.1	90.1	98.7	95.6
2.	KALIHI (HAWAII) FALCONS	Pacific & West Coast	98.1	87.0	98.7	94.5
3.	ERLANGER (KY) LIONS	The South	98.0	86.0	96.0	94.0
4.	GASTONIA (NC) YBMC	North Carolina	95.0	88.6	96.0	93.0
5.	LEVITTOWN (PA) AMVETS	Co:Pennsylvania	98.2	84.8	95.4	92.8
6.	NAZARETH (PA) CHIEFTANS	Co:Pennsylvania	96.6	85.0	96.0	92.8
7.	INWOOD (NY) BUCANEERS	New York State	98.0	85.8	93.8	92.5
8.	NEWTON (NJ) "LIL" BRAVES	North New Jersey	98.0	86.0	92.6	92.2
9.	EAST POINT (GA) COWBOYS	State of Georgia	94.0	85.6	93.6	91.6
10.	REDLANDS (CAL) KNIGHTS	California	94.0	86.6	92.7	91.1
11.	PUNTA GORDA (FLA) TARPONS	Florida	98.0	85.0	90.0	91.0
12.	MAYFAIR A. C. OF PHILA	Philadelphia, Pa.	91.7	87.2	92.3	90.4

A SURVEY OF 1960 POP WARNER LITTLE SCHOLAR GRIDDERS

Every June the National Pop Warner Conference, which for 30 years has been the nation's headquarters for midget league football for boys not over 13 years nor over 115 pounds, brings to Philadelphia and New York City 26 boys who are both football and scholarship luminaries. These were the cream of 1,435 finalists who, in turn represent some 20,000 clubs and 600,000 grididders.

Francis R. Strawbridge, Jr., Vice President of Strawbridge & Clothier Department Stores in Metropolitan Philadelphia area and general chairman of the 1960 Team of Little Scholar All Americans, did a survey of the 1435 candidates for the Team with the following results:

1. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH TEACH YOU HOW TO STAY IN PHYSICAL CONDITION? 1280 answered "Yes" — 30 "No" with the "No" replies evenly distributed between East, North, South and West sections of the country.
2. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH TEACH YOU HOW TO BLOCK, TACKLE AND SCRIMMAGE? "Yes", 16 "No" with negative answers again evenly divided between East, North, South and West.
3. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH TELL YOU WHAT IS BEST TO EAT? 1090 "Yes" — 230 "No" with 85% of the Eastern coaches doing so; 80% West; 77% South and 75% North.
4. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH ENCOURAGE YOU IN SCHOOL STUDIES? 1110 "Yes" — 200 "No" with 96% Northern coaches doing so; 93% East; 78% South and 73% West.
5. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH USE THE "HUDDLE PRAYER" IN BALL GAMES? 904 "Yes" — 39 "No" with 76% Eastern coaches favoring it; 61% South; 60% North and 44% West.
6. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH ENCOURAGE YOU TO ATTEND CHURCH? 776 "Yes" — 53 "No" with 75% Eastern coaches encouraging it; 50% North; 45% South and 35% West.
7. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH GIVE EVERY BOY A CHANCE TO GET IN THE GAME? 1280 "Yes" — 11 "No" with Eastern, Northern and Southern coaches a 100% and Western 95%.
8. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH HAVE A SON PLAYING ON YOUR TEAM? 270 "Yes" — 1080 "No" with 150 Southern

coaches having sons on the Team; 50 East; 40 West; 30 North.

9. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH RUN UP AND DOWN THE SIDELINES DURING A GAME? 460 "Yes" — 933 "No" with 80% Western coaches doing so; 70% North; 66% East and only 30% South.
10. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH ARGUE CLOSE DECISIONS WITH REFEREES? 280 "Yes" — 1030 "No" with 56% western coaches doing this; 30% East and 30% North with South only 12%.
11. HAS YOUR FOOTBALL COACH EVER ASKED YOU TO LIE ABOUT YOUR AGE OR WEIGHT? 3 "Yes" — 1280 "No" with only one case in each of East, North, West and none in the South.
12. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH USE PROFANITY BY WORD OR GESTURE AT BALL GAMES? 130 "Yes" — 1170 "No" 60 cases of profanity in the West; 35 North; 30 East and only 5 in the South.
13. IS YOUR FOOTBALL COACH A "SORE-HEAD" WHEN HIS TEAM LOSES? 40 "Yes" — 1260 "No" with 15 "soreheads" in the West; 12 East; 10 North and only 3 South.
14. DID YOUR FOOTBALL COACH EVER "BAWL YOU OUT" IN FRONT OF YOUR TEAMMATES? 490 "Yes" — 820 "No" with 50% western coaches doing this; 45% North; 40% East, and 28% South.
15. DOES YOUR FOOTBALL COACH SMOKE IN FRONT OF HIS PLAYERS? 330 "Yes" — 930 "No" with 32% Western coaches being smokers; 18% South; 12% North; 10% East.
16. DOES YOUR DAD THINK YOUR FOOTBALL COACH KNOWS HOW TO COACH? 1260 "Yes" — 44 "No" with 20 Western fathers replying unfavorably; 12 South; 10 East and 6 North.

17. IS YOUR FOOTBALL COACH A COLLEGE GRADUATE? 710 "Yes" — 490 "No" with 277 Southern college men; 190 West; 130 North; 102 East.
18. DID YOUR FOOTBALL COACH EVER PLAY FOOTBALL? 1250 "Yes" — 40 "No" with only 5 Southerners without football playing background; 8 North; 12 East; 15 West.
19. WHEN YOU GROW UP WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LIKE YOUR FOOTBALL COACH? 1212 "Yes" — 190 "No" with 375 Northern kids voting "Yes" — 350 East; 300 South and 187 West.
20. WOULD YOU LIKE ONE OF YOUR ASSISTANT COACHES TO BECOME HEAD COACH? 660 "Yes" — 600 "No" with 220 "Yes" in the South; 180 West; 150 North and 110 East.
21. DO YOUR PARENTS ATTEND YOUR FOOTBALL GAMES? 1250 "Yes" — 60 "No" with 20 Western parents not attending; 17 South; 13 North and 10 East.
22. DO YOUR PARENTS TELL YOUR COACH HOW HE SHOULD RUN THE TEAM? 20 "Yes" — 1360 "No" with only 2 Northern parents trying to do so; 4 Western; 6 Southern and 8 Eastern.
23. DO YOUR PARENTS HELP YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL AND HOME WORK? 1040 "Yes" — 270 "No" with only 22 Southern parents not helping; 60 West; 80 North and 108 East.
24. ARE YOUR PARENTS ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS? 1088 "Yes" — 332 "No" with 107 Eastern parents not active; 85 West; 75 South and 65 North.
25. DOES YOUR DAD DO ANY PHYSICAL EXERCISES? 770 "Yes" — 548 "No" with 260 Southern Dads taking exercise; 210 West; 170 North and 130 East.
26. DID YOUR DAD EVER GO TO COLLEGE? 430 "Yes" — 870 "No" with 163 Southern Dads as college grads; 112 West; 88 North; 67 East.
27. DID YOUR DAD EVER PLAY FOOTBALL? 911 "Yes" — 488 "No" with 307 Eastern Dads who played football; 267 West; 180 North; 157 South.
28. DOES YOUR MOM LIKE YOU TO PLAY FOOTBALL? 1140 "Yes" — 130 "No" with 50 Northern Moms in opposition; 35 East; 25 West; 20 South.
29. DO YOUR PARENTS INSIST YOU EARN YOUR OWN SPENDING MONEY? 850 "Yes" — 460 "No" with 284 Northern parents for the idea; 211 West; 189 East and 166 South.
30. IS YOUR HOME THE "HANGOUT" FOR YOUR BOY FRIENDS? 460 "Yes" — 880 "No" with 182 Southern homes used as "hangouts"; 115 East; 85 West; 78 North.
31. DO YOU OWN YOUR OWN FOOTBALL SNEAKERS? 1140 "Yes" — 60 "No" with 344 Western boys owning sneakers; 300 South; 276 East; 220 North.
32. DO YOU OWN YOUR OWN FOOTBALL HEADGEAR? 760 "Yes" — 670 "No" with 236 Northern boys owning head gear; 202 South; 177 West; 145 East.
33. DO YOU WEAR AN ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS IN SCRIMMAGES OR GAMES? 220 "Yes" — 1180 "No" with 78 Southern boys wearing supporters; 52 East; 48 West; 42 North.



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JOLIET, ILLINOIS



IRVING T. MARSH

New York Herald Tribune

THE EAST



NOW THAT the balance of power has swung East — if you can call boasting the No. 1 team in the country a swing in the balance of power — the 1960 football season in this sector of the nation looms as one of the best of recent years. Syracuse, called "The Beast of the East" by a coast writer after it committed mayhem on U.C.L.A. in its last game of the regular season; Pittsburgh, Penn State, Navy, Army and Boston College, among others, expect to have better-than-average teams.

Even the hallowed Ivy League is expected to produce — as it usually does — a down-to-the-wire race and a new boy, Harvard, is prominently mentioned as the successor to Pennsylvania.

There'll be a couple of three new faces, too, in the coaching ranks of the major colleges — notably John Stiegman at Penn, John Bateman at Rutgers — Ernie Hefferle at Boston College and Alex Bell at Villanova, all of which should add to the excitement.

Anyway, even though several of the pre-season crystal-gazers do not believe that Syracuse can retain its No. 1 national ranking in 1960, it is the opinion here that the boys from Piety Hill have as good a chance as any to continue their dynasty. The Orange had a rash of knee operations to its operatives during the winter and spring — no fewer than seven underwent the knife for what is called football player's knee — but they all seem to have come around and are presumed to be willing and eager.

Three of the four first-string backs who raised holy havoc in 1959 will be back in action. Only right halfback Ger Schwedes, the captain, is missing. But Ernie Davis, an All-American, at left half; Art Baker at fullback and Dave Sarette at quarterback are returning. And in addition, there's Bob Thomas, the quarterback of 1958 who sat out last year because of injury and who is now presumed to be healthy again. There's good reserve strength in Dick Easterly, too.

The Orange also will have plenty of beef in the line — as usual — although there'll have to be replacements made.

The starting line has been formed by moving up second-stringers to places vacated by Bob Yates and Maury Youmans, tackles, and Roger Davis, guard.

There'll also be considerable help from the freshmen. (When asked last year, which were the toughest teams Syracuse faced all year, one Orange is reported to have replied, "Penn State and the Syracuse freshmen").

Pitt, slated to be second in the sector, has tremendous potential, but, as usual, also has a tremendous schedule, as tough as any in the country. The Panthers have two All-American candidates in Mike Ditka, end, and Larry Vignali, guard. They also have back the three C's, Bob Clemens, Fred Cox and Jim Cunningham, who made the late season a happy period for the Panthers of '59.

Penn State will find it hard to replace Richie Lucas at quarterback, but Galen Hall might well fill the bill and one of the great running backs of the East is Rogers Kochman, a 200-pounder who ran to two touchdowns against Syracuse last year.

The drop from the top three to the rest is considerable, according to what it looks like now. Navy with Joe Belino, a great runner, will make a dent. Army, the grapevine has it, will discontinue its "lonely end" formation, mainly because there isn't a passer of the talent of Joe Caldwell. But a new possible hero is George Kirschenbauer, a junior and a real ball carrier. He seems to be following in the footsteps of the fabled Pete Dawkins, for he's president of his class, too, and one of the highest ranking cadets.

Right after the Cadets should come Boston College, class of New England, with a great array of sophomore talent from its undefeated team of last year, best freshman team in B.C. history.

Holy Cross has the senior coach in the country in Dr. Eddie Anderson, starting his 35th year, but prospects aren't too bright. The Cross had no spring practice and doesn't have too much veteran material. Boston U. will have to rely on sophomores. Rutgers, shifting from the single wing to the Wing T under Bateman, will base its

How They Figure in 1960 Eastern Major College Football:

Independents

1. *Syracuse
2. Pitt
3. Penn State
4. Navy
5. Army
6. Boston College
7. Holy Cross
8. Boston U.
9. Rutgers
10. Colgate
11. Villanova

Ivy League

1. Harvard
2. Yale
3. Cornell
4. Columbia
5. Princeton
6. Dartmouth
7. *Penn
8. Brown

*-Defending champion.

hopes on how fast its operatives can absorb the new system. Colgate lost six of seven starting linemen and faces a rebuilding year. So does Villanova under its new coach, who will be starting practically from scratch after having lost heavily by graduation.

As for the Ivies, this looks like Harvard's year and if it is it will mark the fourth different champion the league has produced in its four years of formalized play. The Cantabs have returning 25 of the top 34 of 1959 together with a strong sophomore group. And most important, perhaps, there's still Charlie (The Gambler) Ravenel, at quarterback.

Yale has a goodly number of veterans and coming up is a group from the first unbeaten, untied freshman team since 1954. The Elis definitely are contenders, as is Cornell, with 18 lettermen covering all positions.

For a long shot, there's Columbia, which expects to field its best team since Buff Donelli took over three years ago. The sophomores of '59, who showed some talent, are more experienced now. Princeton possibly should be rated next, particularly if its sophomores develop. Dartmouth lost considerably by graduation and will have to rebuild. Penn is going to find the transition to the single wing of Stiegman difficult, while Brown has only eight lettermen returning.

Among the smaller colleges of the East, Delaware, winner of the Lambert Cup emblematic of the Eastern small-college championship; Connecticut, the perennial titan of the Yankee Conference; Lehigh and Amherst, among others, will field fine teams in their class.



JACK HORNER

The Durham Herald

ATLANTIC COAST



THERE'S SURE to be another free-for-all fight for the 1960 football championship in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Clemson, champion three of the last four teams, is considered the team to beat again, but there's a sneaking suspicion graduation may have cut the Tigers down to size this season.

Coach Frank Howard lost his entire starting backfield and four key members of his No. 1 forward wall. Thus, the alternate unit which divided time with the starters a year ago will get their big chance.

If Clemson should falter, there are three hungry challengers given the best opportunity to derail the Tigers. They are well-heeled Wake Forest, always-tough South Carolina and talented North Carolina.

Sure to figure prominently in the showdown battle for the title will be dangerous Duke, unpredictable Maryland and rejuvenated N. C. State. Although Virginia has more manpower, the Cavaliers will be seeking to break an 18-game losing streak.

Over in the Southern Conference, it shapes up as a two-team duel between Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Tech since the Mountaineers of West Virginia don't play enough conference games to be eligible for the crown.

The championship is likely to be at stake when defending Virginia Military and Virginia Tech tangle in their annual Thanksgiving Day clambake at Roanoke, Va.

Thumbnail sketches of prospects in the two conferences:

ATLANTIC COAST

CLEMSON — An admitted shortage of experienced depth. Ten members of alternate unit return. Holdover starters are ends Sam Anderson and Gary Barnes, and guard Dave Lynn. Lowndes Shingler, who shared the QB duties with Harvey White the last two years, is a topnotch signal caller. He averaged 3.9 yards rushing last season and six of his 20 pass completions went for TD's.

NORTH CAROLINA — Diminutive Jim Hickey hopes his Tar Heels can pick up where they left off last year

when they amassed 91 points in their last two games for a 5-5 record. Hickey expects better tackle play but he lost three-fourths of his starting backfield. Soph Ward Marslander served notice he'll give junior Ray Farris a close run for the ball handling slot. Center Rip Hawkins carries the All America label.

WAKE FOREST — Billy Hildebrand inherits a well-rounded squad from Paul Amen, who quit the coaching bench to go into the banking business. QB Norman Snead, who completed 82 of 191 passes for 1,361 yards and 12 TD's, should have his greatest year as a senior. The Baptists have more experienced depth at every position. With a few breaks, they could walk off with all of the marbles.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The loss of eight starters dealt the Gamecocks a terrific blow, but youthful Warren Giese always manages to groom capable replacements. He has an entirely new backfield operating behind a rugged forward wall anchored by tackles Sammy Fewell, Frank Staley and Wayne Shifflet, center Jim Nemeth, guard Jake Bodkin and ends Jack Pitt and Jerry Frye.

DUKE — Here's the conference's No. 1 question mark. Bill Murray, in his 10th season, has his youngest and greenest Blue Devil squad. Guard Art (Jug) Browning, who beat Georgia Tech and N. C. State with field goals last year, is the only returning line regular. Joel Arrington and Jack Wilson, a slick pair of halfbacks as sophomores, are the one-two punch. Rookie Walt Rappold could snatch the QB job away from junior Don Altman.

N. C. STATE — Earle Edwards hopes to have a better running attack to complement Roman Gabriel's aerial arm. He hit 81 of 134 passes as a soph. Senior tackle Tiny Reynolds, 273, is a pillar of line strength. The Wolfpack lost five games by five points or less last year.

MARYLAND — Tommy Nugent faces a rebuilding line job after compiling a surprising 5-5 record in his first year. His Terrapins upset Clemson for the Tigers' only loop setback. QB Dale Beatty and glue-fingered

end Gary Collins are the sparkplugs of Nugent's tricky I formation.

VIRGINIA — Vast improvement is expected after the winless 1959 season, but Coach Dick Voris tackles a suicidal schedule. Aerial artist Gary Cuzzo, a sophomore, is expected to direct the offense. A flock of newcomers will carry Virginia's hopes.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

VIRGINIA MILITARY — John McKenna replaced 10 of 11 starters last year and walked off with the loop crown. He enters 1960 with 20 lettermen, including eight starters. All-Conference QB Howard Dyer provides the spark. From tackle to tackle, the Keydets pack a solid punch.

VIRGINIA TECH — Frank Moseley has eight senior starters among the 19 returning letter winners. This could be the year the Gobblers have been waiting for. Mike Zeno, 241, is a crack guard. There's a bevy of fine ball carriers.

WEST VIRGINIA — The Mountaineers hit rock bottom last year, winning only three of 10 games, but there's new optimism on the campus since Gene Corum replaced Art (Pappy) Lewis, now with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He has 17 lettermen, seven of them holdover regulars. Several polished sophomores may break into action.

THE CITADEL — Eddie Teague guided the Bulldogs to eight wins in 10 starts last season, and they spell trouble again. Eleven of 17 lettermen are backfield operatives. Center George Garrison and tackle Ron Hitchcock are only line regulars back. QB Jerry Nettles completed 48 of 97 aeriels for 743 yards and nine TD's. Favored by light conference schedule.

RICHMOND — The Spiders have one of the heaviest lines in the conference, averaging 220. Tackle Bob Buffman, 242, is strong as a bull and has quick reflexes. Soph Mel Rideout is a promising QB to watch. Earl Stoudt and Art D'Arrigo are speed burning runners.

FURMAN — Bob King expects the Hurricane to improve on last year's three wins in 10 starts. He has only two seniors on his first two units. Marvin Behlke and Joe Olliff are experienced tackles. There's a wide open scramble for positions in the backfield.

WILLIAM & MARY — Shortage of line experience, but backfield packs sharp punch. Three QB's and four leading halfbacks return. Loye Bechtold only tackle who saw much service last year, and center Bob Micher was on third team.

DAVIDSON — Wildcats should make bigger noise with half of 38-man squad

(Continued on Page 34)



TOM SILER

Knoxville News-Sentinel

SOUTHEAST



SEC — SEPTEMBER "FINISH"

1. Georgia	6-1-0
2. Mississippi	5-1-0
3. Alabama	5-2-0
4. Auburn	4-3-0
5. Tennessee	4-3-0
6. Ga. Tech.	4-4-0
7. LSU	3-3-0
8. Kentucky	3-4-0
9. Florida	2-4-0
10. Vanderbilt	2-5-0
11. Miss. State	1-5-0
12. Tulane	1-5-0

Crawling out on a limb is never recommended as a body building exercise, but it can be fun... especially if someone saws off the limb, and someone usually does.

Ole Miss, as most people know, is favored to win the Southeastern Conference football championship.

This observer is hereby filing a dissenting opinion. Ole Miss is certain to field a smart and aggressive team, but can the Rebels win every start in the SEC. I doubt it. And if they do not win all six games the schedule works against them.

Mississippi plays six games as against seven or more for each of the other contenders and near-contenders... Georgia, Alabama, Auburn, Tennessee, Georgia Tech, et al. Thus the nod must go, as I see it, to Georgia's Bulldogs who won in 1959 as a surprise top-flight.

But here's a warning: Look for a wild SEC season, lots of upsets and other surprises. I think it is fair to state that only four teams — Florida, Vanderbilt, Miss. State and Tulane — are not up to title competition, and it's entirely pos-

sible that I'm being unfair to one or more of them.

Here's a capsule rundown on the Dixie Dozen:

Georgia — Superb starting cast but Wally Butts can afford no injuries, especially in the backfield. Opener with Alabama pits a flashy offense against a gritty defense.

Mississippi — Bound to miss Charley Flowers at fullback, but the team has marvelous potential. Can't see this team losing more than one game.

Alabama — The offense will be better and the defense as tough as ever. Easiest schedule in SEC. Crimson Tide needs more help on offense.

Auburn — Sliding back a bit from the great years of 1956-57-58, lacking star linemen of past. Bobby Hunt gives Plainsmen superior leadership. Defense must improve.

Tennessee — Volunteers are moving up after two so-so seasons. Backs are bigger, more depth in line and offense much more versatile with buck-lateral and short passes.

Georgia Tech — Jackets play toughest schedule, rely on sophomore Stan Gann to lead revitalized attack after three ordinary campaigns.

Louisiana State — Bayou Tigers are likely to find out how the other half lives after three bright years. Strong and versatile but there's no Billy Cannon on hand.

Kentucky — Good enough to whip any team in the land, but lack consistency. Poor quarterbacking hurts, but Cal Bird and Charley Sturgeon are top runners.

Florida — Ray Graves, only new head coach in league, primes the Gators for more offense. Plans to play many sophomores, build for 1961 and 1962 with strong recruiting program.

Vanderbilt — Tom Moore is gone and the Commodores cannot replace the 210-

pound halfback. The offense will be good as usual with Cody Binkley, new center star, leading the defense.

Miss. State — Walt Suggs and Tom Goode are top hands in the line, but the Maroons are shy on a consistent ground game and a defense against passes.

Tulane — Undermanned as usual, but two halfbacks, Terry Terrebone and Tommy Mason, rank with the best. Tulane plans to throw more, works for a tighter defense.

MIAMI is, of course, far ahead of all the other independents in the South. Furthermore, Andy Gustafson's gang plays an astonishing schedule that includes Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Auburn, Air Force Academy and the Carolinas, North and South. Miami will feature the "lonesome end" offense with all sorts of spread formations, slot backs and flankers. Sounds like fun.

Mississippi Southern, always tough, expects a slight drop off the form of 1959.

Chattanooga bases high hopes on a passing attack.

Memphis State looks to two new quarterbacks to lead the way. They could ambush a major rival somewhere along the way.

Florida State is rebuilding under Bill Peterson, the third head coach in three years.

DIXIE will produce no one player as famous or dynamic as LSU's departed Bill Cannon.

But there'll be no shortage of gunners... Jake Gibbs of Mississippi, Frank Tarkenton of Georgia, Pat Trammell of Alabama, Bobby Hunt of Auburn, Stan Gann of Georgia Tech and on down the line.

The more distinguished runners figure to be Fred Brown of Georgia, Red Glass of Tennessee, Ed Dyas of Auburn, Jim Anderson of Mississippi, Terry Terrebone of Tulane and Kentucky's pair, Cal Bird and Charley Sturgeon.

Flankers getting most of the attention at this writing are LSU's Mickey Mangham, Tech's Taz Anderson and Gerald Burch, Mississippi's Johnny Brewer, Alabama's Tommy Brooker, Tennessee's Cotton Letner and Vanderbilt's Fred Riggs.

Linemen already on the publicity "spot" are Miss. State's Walt Suggs and Tom Goode, Auburn's Ken Rice, Tech's Ed Nutting, Florida's Danny Royal, Mississippi's Dick Price, Kentucky's Lloyd Hodge, Alabama's Billy Neighbors, Tennessee's Mike Lucci, Georgia's Pat Dye and LSU's Bo Strange.

Break clean, gentlemen, and come out fighting.



BERT BERTINE

Champaign-Urbana Courier

MID-WEST



AN EXCITING wide-open race, an attempt to regain lost national prestige, an unprecedented coaching duel between brothers and a chance the 1959 standings could be reversed are all possibilities making Big Ten football fans clamor for action to start.

It won't, of course, until Sept. 24, but the spectators can hardly wait as they contemplate the above-mentioned factors.

Illinois, under new coach Pete Elliott, generally is being picked as the favorite in publications which went to press early — before the Illini lost two top halfbacks. Johnny Counts, fleet junior who in his first Big Ten season last fall paced Illinois in total yardage, took the scholastic count.

Gary Kolb, a sturdy junior who came fast at season's end in 1959 and who could have been Counts' partner in the backfield, signed a St. Louis Cardinals' baseball bonus contract.

So, despite the fact Elliott will have some mammoth tackles and a flock of experienced quarterbacks and fullbacks, Illinois may not retain its favorite tag through the summer.

With the loss of Counts and Kolb weakening Illinois' position, there appears to be no hard and fast favorite for 1960. Nearly every team is expected to be improved over '59 with the possible exception of Purdue and champion Wisconsin, both hit hard by graduation.

Michigan State, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and Ohio State all have firm backing, and Northwestern, again equipped with star quarterback Dick Thornton who was injured in '59, may go "all the way" for a change. NU has started the last two seasons strongly, then folded in November.

Wisconsin's 44-8 clobbering by Washington in the Rose Bowl put a king-sized dent in Big Ten national prestige. Whether it can be regained in the Rose Bowl depends upon whether the conferences produces a

team of national stature which the Coast feels deserves a bid.

The contract ended between the Coast and Big Ten this year after 14 years, but Big Ten rules still permit an individual school to accept a bid — if it's offered.

As for the brother battle that's upcoming Nov. 5 when Illinois plays at Michigan. A capacity crowd of 101,000 practically is certain to see this first clash between Pete Elliott of Illinois and Chalmers (Bump) Elliott of Michigan. Adding spice to the contest will be Illinois' desire to avenge an upset loss to the Wolverines last fall which cost it the championship and Rose Bowl trip.

That the Big Ten standings could reverse is entirely possible. Second division finishers last autumn were Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio State and Minnesota.

Iowa is reputed to have its best line — plus the usual fast backs — coming up in several years; Michigan has more lettermen coming back from its three-platoon team of '59 than any other school; Indiana was rated tops by pro football scouts in spring; Ohio State is set to surge after Woody Hayes' first losing season; and Minnesota was labeled the "best last place" team in conference history last fall and retains most key players.

Conference experts don't feel it's unlikely this quintet could move to the top of the pile at the expense of Wisconsin, Purdue, Northwestern, Illinois and Michigan State although a wholesale exchange doesn't appear probable.

TOP PLAYERS in the Big Ten this fall are tabbed as tackle Joe Rutgens, fullback Bill Brown, Illinois; center Greg Larson, guard Tom Brown, Minnesota; end Earl Faison, Indiana; tackle Jerry Beabout, Purdue; quarterback Dick Thornton, fullback Mike Stock, Northwestern; halfback Herb Adderly, Michigan State; guard Mike Ingram, Ohio State; guard Todd Grant, Michigan; end Hank Derleth, Wisconsin; halfback Jerry Mauren, Iowa.

Looking at the rest of the Midwest...

Notre Dame is hopeful in Joe Kuharich's second season as coach, especially if four knee operations prove successful. The "knife" corps consisted of halfback Red Mack, guard Myron Pottios, fullback Gerry Gray and halfback George Sefcik. All are prominent in Irish plans.

Mack and Pottios are listed as potential All-Americans. Key question to the 1960 Notre Dame season is replacement of quarterbacks George Izo and Don White. Nineteen lettermen return...

Another second-year coach, Jim Miller, may have a rough year at Detroit with his entire first string line and his star ball-carrier, Bruce Maher, among 16 lettermen who graduated...

Marquette kept some good linemen but lost star passing quarterback Pete Hall... Xavier, moving into the NCAA major college ranks for the first time, has 16 lettermen and nine of 11 starters back to make Coach Ed Doherty happy... Dayton has a new coach, Stan Zajdel, and a new winged-T attack... Cincinnati is another hurt by the loss of a star quarterback, Jack Lee, but will have a tough line...

SUMMARIES of the smaller circuits: Butler to repeat in the Indiana Collegiate Conference... Wooster and Heidelberg, co-champs, to have a tough time against Muskingum... Southern Illinois to unseat Western Illinois in the IIAC... Ohio U. to challenge champion Bowling Green strongly in the Mid-American... Coe favored again in Midwest Conference... Perennial Hillsdale shoots for its seventh straight Michigan IAA title... An open race is seen in the CCI with seven-time champion Wheaton out of the league now... Concordia and Gustavus-Adolphus to battle it out in the Minnesota IAC... John Carroll again the team to beat in the Presidents' Conference.

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BILL KERCH

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

MISSOURI VALLEY



FROM ALL indications this should be the year Coach Bobby Dobbs will give the University of Tulsa fans what they've been waiting for — a Missouri Valley Conference football title. But the Golden Hurricane may find co-champion North Texas State, which shared the crown with now-gone Houston last season, a most stubborn opponent.

As usual, in the Big Eight Conference, Oklahoma's Sooners again are expected to rule. If the Sooners do win out — and there is slight possibility they won't — this would be their thirteenth consecutive solo league championship. Perhaps the number could put a hex on Coach Bud Wilkinson and his warriors from Norman, or it could be they might be getting to the point where they'll expect the others to concede the title. Kansas and Missouri are two schools which won't bow out for the fun of it, however.

As we see it, getting a big assist from the kindly publicity directors from the two leagues, here's the way we expect the two leagues to wind up:

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE — 1. Tulsa. 2. North Texas. 3. Cincinnati. 4. Wichita.

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE — 1. Oklahoma. 2. Kansas. 3. Colorado. 4. Missouri. 5. Oklahoma State. 6. Nebraska. 7. Iowa State. 8. Kansas State.

Of course, Tulsa and North Texas State could easily be interchanged for the top spot, while Kansas, Missouri and Colorado will all have a good chance of winding up in the No. 2 spot.

Jerry Keeling of Tulsa, Joe Oliver of North Texas, Ken Byers of Cincinnati and Roland Lakes of Wichita are the men to watch. Percy Moore should be a standout at Drake, which does not compete in title play in the Valley.

The Big Eight standouts could be Tom Cox at Oklahoma, Bert Coan at Kansas, Bill Wegener at Missouri, Clay White at Nebraska, Jim Dillard at Oklahoma State, and Dale Evans at Kansas State.

Tulsa lost nine lettermen, but has 17 returning with Quarterback Jerry Keeling heading the list. Also back from the starting unit are Ends Buddy

Kelly and Bob Cunningham, Tackle Joe Novsek, Guard Mack Reeves and Halfbacks Joe Cheap and Kelly Burden. Tulsa's ultimate success may depend on Keeling and Novsek going through the season without sustaining any injuries. The Hurricane received several crippling injuries last season and finished with a 5-5 record.

Coach Odus Mitchell's Eagles at North Texas had a dandy 9-1 record in 1959 and 17 lettermen from that team are returning. Its only league loss was to Tulsa. Joe Oliver, at left tackle, is the only returning starter, although all the other starting spots will be filled by lettermen. Bob Duty, Bill Christie, Dick Hamilton, Bill Kirbie, Arthur Perkins and Terry Parks are all potential honor winners.

The Bearcats of Cincinnati, coached by George Blackburn will have 19 lettermen back with Fred Oblak heading a strong halfback group and Ken Byers and Ron Kostelnik expected to be among the best tackles in the league. Cincy, which lost 21 lettermen, also has a couple of fine fullbacks in Ed Banks and Dave Ritchie, with Howard Converse being backed at quarterback by Lamar Switzer, 1958 letterman.

Coach Hank Foldberg, former All-America end for Army in the mid-1940s, has 17 lettermen returning at Wichita. The Shockers had an All-America candidate at center in 6-4, 245-pound Roland Lakes and a capable front line in Larry Stoeizing, Paul Jones, Bill Barger, Bill Seigle, Bob Sweazy and Nelson Toburen. Alex Zyiskowski could be one of the sophomore surprises in the league.

Drake has a new coach in Bus Mertes, who resigned from Kansas State last year. He succeeds Tommy Connell, who moved on to Buffalo of the American Football League. The Bulldogs will have about 12 lettermen returning from last year's 2-7 team. Co-Captains Nolan Quam and Ken Macke head the returnees, who may get a lot of help from a fine group of freshmen.

Wilkinson feels his backfield situation is critical at Oklahoma, but he has 19 monogram winners returning and Bud's record speaks for itself despite

his gloomy predictions, but only four regular starters are back. They are Jim Byerly, Karl Milstead, Jerry Tillery and Mike McClellan. Duane Cook and Billy Meacham are two sophomores who might break into the starting lineup. Milstead and Fullback Hartline should stand out.

The Sooners, with a 7-3 overall record and 5-1 in the league. The lone loop loss was to Nebraska, 25-21, and it was the first such setback since 1946 for Oklahoma. Wilkinson's thirteen-year league record now is 72 won, one lost, two tied for an astounding .989 percentage. Overall, Bud's mark is 115-12-3.

There are a number of Big Eight followers who feel Kansas has a good chance of replacing the Sooners as champions. The Jayhawks will have 24 lettermen back, including returning starters Benny Boydston, John Hadl, Fred Hageman, Curtis McClinton, Doyle Schick. Hadl, shifted from right half to the quarterback spot this season, along with Hageman and McClinton were on the All-Conference first team. And that speaks for itself. With a few breaks Coach Jack Mitchell (Oklahoma '49) could take over for his former boss.

Of course, Mizzou with 18 returning lettermen can't be counted out and if the young quarterbacks come through early Coach Dan Devine and his Tigers could go all the way. Mizzou is deep in running backs, led by the team's 1-2 ground-gainers last year — Mel West and Donnie Smith. The Tigers also get a break in the schedule in so far as the first three games are concerned.

West, Smith, Tackle Bill Wegener and End Danny LaRose will probably carry a good part of the load for the Tigers. Andy Russell should give Ed Mehrer a battle for the fullback spot because Andy is a promising newcomer as are Guard Tom Hertz and Halfback Bill Tobin.

Coach Bill Jennings expects to have a better team this fall despite being uncertain in five positions as his team entered drills. These positions include both ends, both guards and right halfback. Jennings, with 15 lettermen back, has two top fullback performers in Noel Martin and Bill Thorton. Center Don Fricke, Halfback Clay White, and Guard Darrell Cooper all have had good experience.

Coach Cliff Speegle has 16 lettermen returning at Oklahoma State and 12 of them are linemen. Speegle will be loaded with tackles, led by Harold Beaty and Frank Parker. The Pokes also have a dancy fullback in Jim Dillard, the fastest man on the club. One of the better newcomers is Tom Jackson and John Maisel is expected to do a fine job as quarterback. State

should have a good running team, but its passing game remains a question mark.

Dale Evans, running at right halfback for Kansas State, is expected to be the big gun for Coach Doug Weaver's Wildcats. Weaver said K-State's problems lie in the line and the Cats have to build an offense with a punch in it. He has 16 lettermen from the '59 squad, including five starters and six from the alternate unit. Evans, who led rushing, pass receiving and scoring on last year's team, will get a lift from veterans Al Kounsiki at center and Tackle Dick Corrigan.

Colorado returns 21 of its 22 top players from last season and Iowa State lost only four seniors off its entire 1959 team. The Buffs, always a stronghold in the league, could surprise the top-runners as they have in recent years, while the Cyclones also might bunch a number of good games.

All-in-all, it should be another most

interesting season in both leagues. Houston, which dropped out of the Missouri Valley Conference last spring, will be missed.

THE BUFFALOES, coach by Sonny Grandelius, should be much improved, especially up front with experience being the big factor. The backfield will be about the same with Gale Weidner doing most of the passing and starters Jerry Steffen and Dave Rife back at their halfback spots and veterans Chuck Wiess and Loren Schweninger taking turns at fullback. The overall team speed is improved and there is better depth.

At Bradley, which does not compete for the Valley crown, the Braves may be weaker with the loss of Ron Hermann due to scholastic difficulties. His replacement at quarterback will be Dean Mefford. Probably the best performer at the Peoria school this fall will be guard Barry Allen.

of how the defense is hypnotized and it does give the offense a big advantage. There are many other ways a defensive player can fall asleep which is hazardous to him and his team and plays havoc with the won and lost record. Briefly, these maybe asleep in his attitude in preparing for a game, battle readiness, learning, aggressiveness and desire.

The defense must learn to concentrate on the total player. Look through him. Any of these symptoms or movements earlier discussed can be disastrous to the team as a whole.

No two players are alike. Speed, weight, stamina, quickness from the standpoint of nimble feet and snappy hands sometimes will overcome those that get into a hypnotic state of mind and fall prey to the victim offensively. His reaction time will sometimes recover like a flash of lightning any error he might have committed by being asleep.

Defense is not a glamorous word either. It is an ugly word to the player. Players don't accept it as a challenge. They receive no recognition for this exceptional ability. Sports writers are cognizant of this snub. He is ignored in the sports pages for a job well done. If he is assigned to a high scorer and holds him to half his total the sports

(Continued on Page 34)

ASLEEP ON DEFENSE (Continued from Page 23)

out. So the defense for a brief flurry goes into a trance just long enough for the magic of the various fakes and feints to take a grip and the driver with the ball dribbles down the alleyway for another easy bunny shot.

Asleep to shots.

When the opponent maneuvers himself around the playing court he is steadily striving to get closer and closer to the goal for that high percentage shot; the kind that is more than likely to pay off. Here again the opponent with the ball arrives around the danger area which is considered by many the 15-18 foot area from the basket. This is where the greatest percentage of the shots are taken. In this designated scoring area he usually fakes a series of shots, thus making the defense asleep to the "make believe shot" while the real intended shot sails beautifully towards its goal and swishes the bottom of the nets for two more points. Faking all the unnecessary shots that weren't going to be taken in the first place gave the defense the jitters and those faked shots were the troublesome shots.

Asleep to Passes.

How often do you see the opponent skillfully passing the ball around and aided by a beautiful pattern gives it color and excitement, especially if the game goes down the wire. The ball is the object the magician wants the defense to see. After a little while some bright defensive player becomes fascinated by the ball being whizzed hither and yon, and before long he is again projecting and focusing those thought powers on the ball being

zipped around the court. The ball claims his complete attention and because of this pause the opponent quietly slips away from his sight and is goalward bound for two more points.

Asleep to reaction time.

The offense is always trying to elude the defense. That is the object of the game. Like the detective who shadows a person and watches his every move, so the detective is like the defense watching every move his adversary is making. But little does the defense realize the obstacles that face him. Through the different movements that were earlier discussed he is slowly being hypnotized and once asleep his reactions are in low gear. The brain doesn't send out the warning message fast enough to warn him of the inevitable. This enables the opponent to give the defense the slip and he gracefully slides in two more points and adds them to the ever increasing numbers on the score board.

Asleep to cuts without the ball.

Many players on the offense seem to be standing around doing nothing, at least it appears that way. Perhaps, he fully realizes the defensive person guarding him is good and he is waiting patiently for that moment when the defense will fall asleep so that he can give him the slip but cutting for the basket. Aggressive defenders are prone to mistakes and if they can't recover from these errors made trouble awaits them. Smart offensive players will wait for that golden opportunity to go without the ball with or without the help of a teammate screening for him.

Yes, these are some of the examples

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ASLEEP ON DEFENSE (Continued from Page 33)

pages don't single out his defensive feat, but instead credit the offensive player with an off-night. It seems the only people who recognize this rare ability and its value to the team are the coaches and the players.

We must constantly strive to teach and educate the defense, and make him aware of these symptoms, regardless of the rewards that may or may not come because of it. The offensive maneuvers and movements will go on forever, but the defense must learn not to fall in the groove with them. He must learn to fight against them. He must plainly ignore the faking movements the magicians stage only to slip away. The more ignorant he is of these unrealistic movements in general the better. They are purposely staged to give the defense the slip, and the less damage the offense can make from the scoring angle the chances of winning will be improved.

We must awaken the Rip Van Winkles on the defense. We must strongly and emphatically preach to them of this big disadvantage they start with, and to offset it we must start being magicians on defense, too.

The individual must learn to sparkle on the defense. He must work at it with gusto and zip. This zest for defense will sooner or later get recognition. The defense must learn to sweat at it. Enjoy playing it. He must put the glamour back into it. Be that as it

may it is a tough, sweaty job and many don't want to go through with it. It is easier to let the opponent score and then get the ball.

The defense must learn to guard against all these weaknesses that face him and he must force the offense to the limit and in turn shorten his playing area where the least amount of damage can be done to him and his teammates.

Good voice is essential. The talking cure by the defense will help one another stay alert. Alert they must be or into the pit they go. Constantly talking on defense will help strengthen that phase especially when the whole team is yelling. This demonstrates the defensive group knows what they are doing.

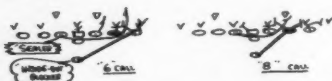
Hypnosis is a conscious condition much like a dream or a trance. Lets keep the defense from getting any of these symptoms already discussed. The writer is aware that every coach who reads this article can add a symptom or two regarding the defensive player. It won't be necessary for me to add or elaborate on more symptoms as no doubt you fell asleep reading this article, but remember while you were asleep two more points were scored and maybe you fouled adding three points to the scoreboard. The last three points could mean victory or defeat. Stay awake! Alert the defense. The players must be gung-ho on defense!

WING T BLOCKING

(Continued from Page 20)

The two logical conclusions on the "6 Play" are thereby:

Six Play



The same principle holds for the other holes.

PASS RECEIVING

(Continued from Page 12)

rough on the defender by using his hips, spreading his arms. We tell him if he cannot catch the ball, he must never let the defender catch it, regardless of how rough he must be on the defender. We must never give up possession of the ball because of failure to do this. It is very essential that after the ball is thrown that all receivers break toward the ball and become personal blockers for the ball carrier. We feel that this is necessary in order to produce long runs.

We try to build confidence in our pass receivers and we are very careful never to criticize a boy when he drops one, unless he has failed because of lack of interest or desire.

PASS DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 15)

into seven or eight zones. We are generally in a three deep arrangement. (see diagram)

Reasons for complete drop-back coverage:

- Cover against a poor passer and attempt to intercept.
- Sure passing situations, long yardage, etc.
- Late in the game, opponents are behind.
 - Real late in game go into "prevent defense."
- Opponents ends have exceptional good speed.
- Scout report will dictate many reasons for when you should cover or rush.

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ATLANTIC COAST

(Continued from Page 29)

being lettermen. Bill Dole has more experience all down the line. Pass-snagging Danny House has been switched from end to halfback, indicating the Wildcats may be more of a running team.

GEORGE WASHINGTON — Bill Elias, who succeeded Eugene Sherman, has novel three slot back formation to throw at opposition. Ron DeMelfi left big hole at center. Senior Charlie Packan, junior Bill Hardy and soph Frank Pazzaglia should stage three-man fight for QB position.

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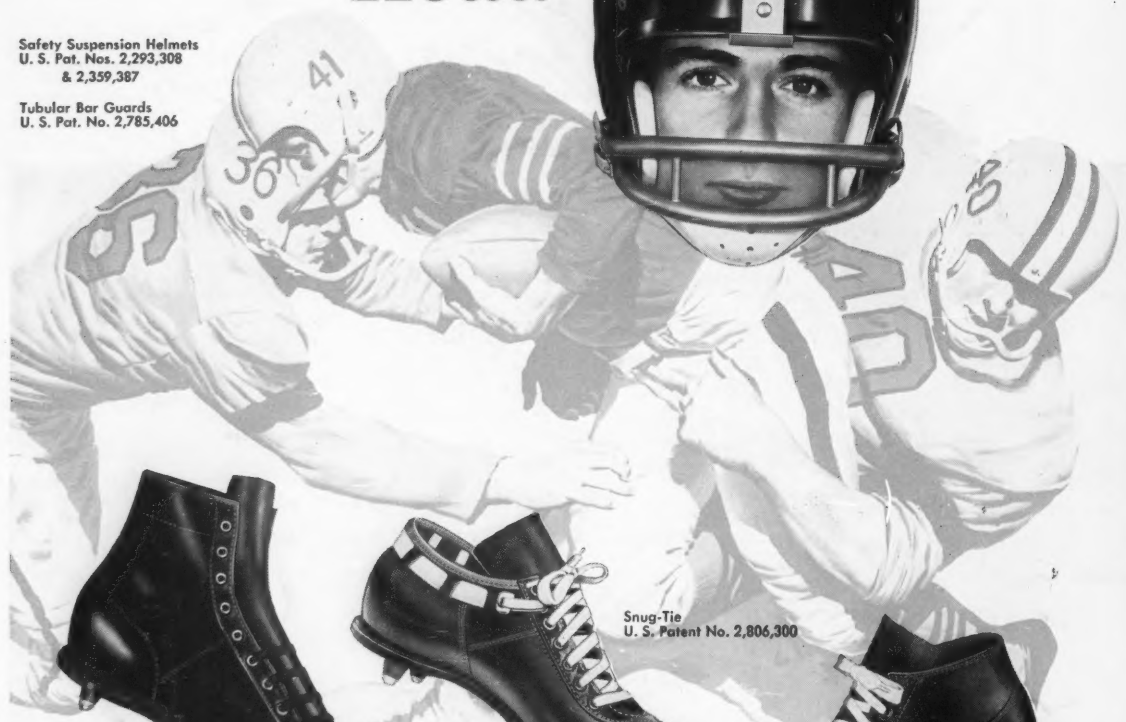
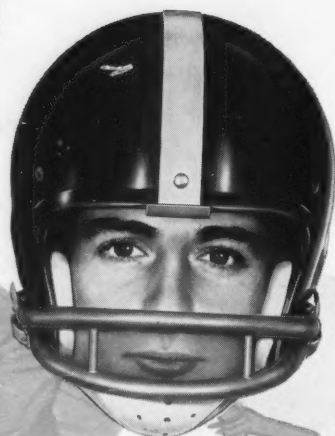
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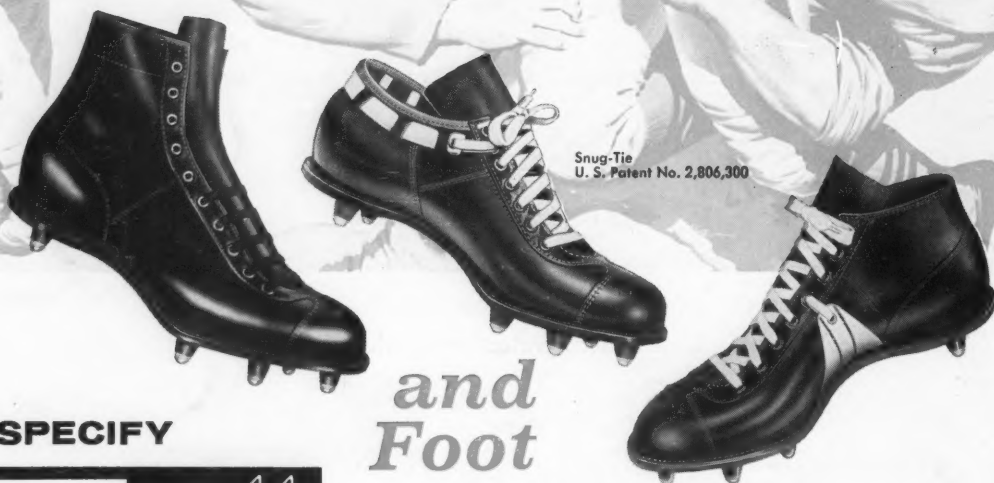
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